

SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE FRONT PAGE

Summer Photograph Competitors who are not absolutely convinced of their ability to win the weekly Five Dollars any time at all would be well advised to get their entries in early. The supply of really high-grade prints is not nearly so large now as it will be in a few weeks, when the vacation-time crop begins to come in. Up to the last few hours of last week it looked as if we might not receive an entry worthy of reproduction on the Front Page. Fortunately Marjory G. Ruddy turned up with a dog-and-child picture which has that rare quality of making an appeal to the imagination, as well as being a clever piece of camera technique. The Honorable Mentions of the week are J. S. Macmillan, 29 Ottawa St., St. Catharines, Ont., who will please send particulars of the place at which his photograph was taken, Jackson Hayward, Pilot Mound, Man., and C. Gerald Elder, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Five Dollars for the most interesting print received in each week, ending at noon on Saturday; One Dollar for each Honorable Mention. Prints cannot be returned. Competitors are requested to state camera, lens, aperture, exposure, film, time of day and year, and any other technical details of interest.



"WHERE'S THAT BALL?" The week's prize photograph, by Marjory G. Ruddy, Whitby, Ont. F2 Leica. 1/100 second at F6.3, 10.30 a.m., July 1.

THE League of Nations has abandoned economic sanctions, which will disappear at the middle of next week; and Sir Alfred Zimmern has abandoned the League of Nations, which he thinks will disappear with them. The *Mail* and *Empire* seems to think that Canada ought not to abandon economic sanctions, whatever the League may do and whatever Great Britain may do. It wants us to go on "punishing" Italy by making faces at her from behind the safe protection of the British Navy. It thinks that we can help in making the world safe for Ethiopian democracy by eating fewer olives and wearing less silk.

Mr. Bennett, in a very peculiar speech which failed to receive the attention that it deserved because it was uttered at the height of the rush for closing the session, avowed his inability even at that late date to make up his mind whether sanctions should be retained by Canada or not. He was rather drawn to the idea of retaining them, because thus "we should stand as an example to the world that a new democracy is blazing for itself a new pathway of rectitude in regard to a position which she had accepted under the League of Nations." But he was also convinced that "the greatest assurance we have for the maintenance of our peace lies in the strengthening of every tie that binds the commonwealth of nations, the members of the British Empire." The combination of those two ideas, both admirable in themselves, leads to the odd predicament which we have described, of wanting to strengthen the ties that bind the British Empire, by using the protection afforded by the military and naval forces of that Empire, to maintain an offensive attitude towards Italy which the rest of the British Empire has thought it wise to abandon.

JOINING LLOYD GEORGE

IT WOULD be a little surprising to find the *Mail* and *Empire* wholeheartedly, and Mr. Bennett half-heartedly, taking a position which is identical with that of Mr. Lloyd George, and opposing a position which is substantially that of Mr. Baldwin, if it were not for the fact that they and Mr. Lloyd George are alike for a moment in having no responsibility and in being politically opposed to those who have much. On the day after Mr. Bennett's speech, Mr. Baldwin addressed a vast gathering of his followers, and was able to remind them that he had said two years ago: "If you are going to adopt a sanction, you must be prepared for war. If you adopt a sanction without being prepared for war, you are not an honest trustee of the nation." It is a great pity that Mr. Baldwin's words did not when first uttered find a more general appreciation in Canada, for they happen to be true. Canada adopted sanctions while at the same time loudly proclaiming that she had no intention of ever being ready for war, partly in the undignified confidence that other nations, who were readier for war than ourselves, would look after the possible consequences of the sanctionist policy. The moral gesture did not work, and the other nations proved unwilling to look after the consequences if it came to a fight. Those other nations have now accepted the situation, have admitted that they were not ready to fight and that their sanctions gesture was therefore a farce.

RELIEF WORK WAGES

THE demand of a considerable element among the relief workers in Canada, stimulated no doubt by active enemies of the present economic system, for what they are pleased to term "union wages" for work which is often of a kind for which no union has ever established a scale, is one which must necessarily be dealt with firmly. There are a

considerable number of people in Canada at the present time whose labor as performed in the circumstances which surround a relief project is not worth the monetary equivalent of even a bare subsistence for themselves and their families. The assumption that such labor must be paid for at the full rate which would be paid by a voluntary buyer of labor in the open market is utterly illogical. The utmost that these people can claim from the state is that it should keep them and their dependents alive; and in exchange for doing so the state has an unquestionable right to whatever labor it can extract from them without spending more on the extracting than the labor is worth. There is a limit to the extent to which sentiment can be indulged in with regard to these matters. We feel rather strongly that sympathy should be limited to those who are actuated by a feeling of good-will towards the community and who are willing to do all that they can in exchange for what the community is doing for them. Those who regard the community merely as a milk-cow for their own nutriment, or even worse, as an enemy to be subjected to the utmost possible damage, have not much claim to kindly consideration. The state does not owe every man a living unless every man owes the state something in return.

THE MANLY BOSOM

THERE are interesting developments every summer in one or other of the cities of Canada on the subject of the law concerning proper wearing apparel for bathing; but Toronto has provided much the most interesting development of 1936, in the discovery that there is apparently no law against indecent exposure of the person except during the act of bathing, swimming or washing. Some thirty men were charged last week with violation of a city by-law which reads: "No person shall bathe, swim or wash the person in public water in or near the municipality of the city of Toronto without wearing a proper bathing suit to prevent indecent exposure of the person." All the cases were dismissed for the good and sufficient reason that none of the accused had swum, bathed, paddled or even washed; they were all lying on the sand, sun-bathing. Foiled on this crucial point, the police gave up. They can apparently find nothing in the law or the by-laws

which prohibits indecent exposure anywhere else than "in public water in or near the municipality of the city of Toronto."

This strikes us as exceedingly odd. Evidently the police considered the costume worn by these men—which consisted of trunks, with nothing above the waist—as involving indecent exposure, or they would not have prosecuted; for unless there was indecent exposure the bathing suit must have prevented it, and must therefore have been a "proper" bathing suit within the by-law. But is it possible that that which would be indecent exposure when bathing in public water is perfectly lawful (though still indecent) when sun-bathing, or playing tennis, or shopping? It seems impossible; if anything we should have expected the sartorial requirements for bathing to be less, not more, than those for occupations which are carried on in the bright and transparent air of a Toronto afternoon. Water, even public water, affords a certain measure of kindly concealment which air denies. But no; the nude manly bosom is illegal in Lake Ontario but lawful on the old Ontario strand.

Public discussion of this situation has gone off at a tangent and rages round the wholly irrelevant and non-legal question whether the nude manly bosom is pleasing to the eye or otherwise. Our own opinion on this point is quite clear. Some manly bosoms are excellent, but most are terrible. But how anybody got the idea that beauty and decency (legal decency) have anything to do with one another we cannot imagine. It is the loveliest chorus-girl, not the ugliest, who gets arrested in the burlesque shows. Fig-leaves are attached to the plaster casts from the antique, not because nudity is displeasing but because it is thought by some to be too dangerously pleasing. If we are going to start using the police to suppress ugliness, goodness only knows where we shall end.

HARMONY AND MR. CAHAN

WE PRINT on another page a letter from the Hon. C. H. Cahan, former Secretary of State for the Dominion, establishing a distinction which we regrettably overlooked in our discussion of his speech on musical performing rights in a recent issue. It is a distinction which does not appear to us (Continued on Page Three)

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

THE world seems to be divided into two classes: those who go to the movies and those who want to reform them.

Well, it's this way. In France it's surrealism, in America it's handies.

To Build Sister Ship to the "Queen Mary."—Daily Press. What now, a relay race?

Republicans, we are told, are hopeful of a Landon-slide at the Presidential election.

Always a lover of beauty, we are working upon motoring glasses that will enable you to look at the landscape without seeing the hot-dog stands.

Americans have come to the parting of the ways. Republican address. Hence, we assume, the weighing of the parties.

There seems to be no doubt that it was the best depression money could buy.

Fashion experts forecast the return of short skirts. Well, we shall see what we shall see.

Nudists must be one hundred per cent. sincere. We have yet to hear of any of their members making a fortune out of bootlegging clothes.

It's hardly a normal year, however. Here we are almost to the middle of July and no sea serpents sighted yet.

So a new age is dawning. That creates a new problem—pensioning the old age off.

Ether says she understands everything about golf except why a small score is better than a big score.

PACIFISM IS MILITARISM

BY A PACIFIST

THERE are degrees—or types—of pacifism, but we are all pacifists. Before the Great War it was still possible for a respectable citizen to be non-pacifist, for only very kindly visionaries and Quakers were pacifist. The Great War was muddy and bloody enough to change that. No one in English-speaking countries—any longer attempts to suggest that war is anything more than a heastly relapse into barbarism.

We still have the visionaries who stop at this point, and who are prepared to let anyone invade their country, or bomb their city, rather than take up arms. Most of us, however, do not go quite so far. For my own part, for example, I should be prepared to put up with a lot before I engaged in war; but I should certainly be willing to shoot anyone who was invading Canada under arms.

The visionaries disapprove of this attitude, and tell me that I am really not a pacifist at all, but a very wicked militarist. I do not believe this. I know quite certainly that I object violently to war, but I do not think it is quite fair to say that I am not a true lover of peace because there is a limit to my willingness to make sacrifice to obtain it. I should think that it was very unfair to label me a luke-warm opponent of homicide because I do not disapprove of killing in self-defense.

ON THE other hand, however, I am becoming increasingly criticized for being too much of a pacifist, and that irritates me, for I believe that war is a very terrible business.

The criticism comes from ardent believers in the League of Nations who regret that Mr. Baldwin did not take advantage of any of his recent bright opportunities—Manchukuo or Ethiopia, for example—to start a war.

I can see the logic of their arguments to some extent. They point out that disapproval of violence, carried to the point at which the police force is disbanded, and citizens will not serve on juries, is a very direct invitation to bandits and gangsters to use violence. They say that my willingness to fight in self-defense is pretty narrow selfishness, if I am unwilling to fight in defence of my wife and family, and that, if my definition of "self-defense" includes defence of others, it will be only by pooling of effort that I can provide defence against aggressors who pool their efforts. Thus lead up to a "self-defence" which means defence of my city and of my nation.

Then they point out that in our complex modern world there is no way of shutting even a single nation so completely away from the rest of the world as to ensure that international aggression will

QUERY

BY HELEN SANGSTER

WHY should I, who the wedded state Prefer to being celibate, Feel, in despite of married bliss, Much flattered when addressed as "Miss"?

never affect it, and that, in the end, the only security against war must be collective security—exactly as a smaller field of collective security is the only reason for my security and that of my family. All of which is precisely true.

SOME of them become irritated when I press the question of exactly how far we are to carry this, and whether I am to be willing to fight for some Mongolian tribe which is attacked by a Japanese flying column. They do not weaken in the least, and are quite willing to have the "Saguenay" or the "Q.O.R." sent at once to protect Mongolian tribes.

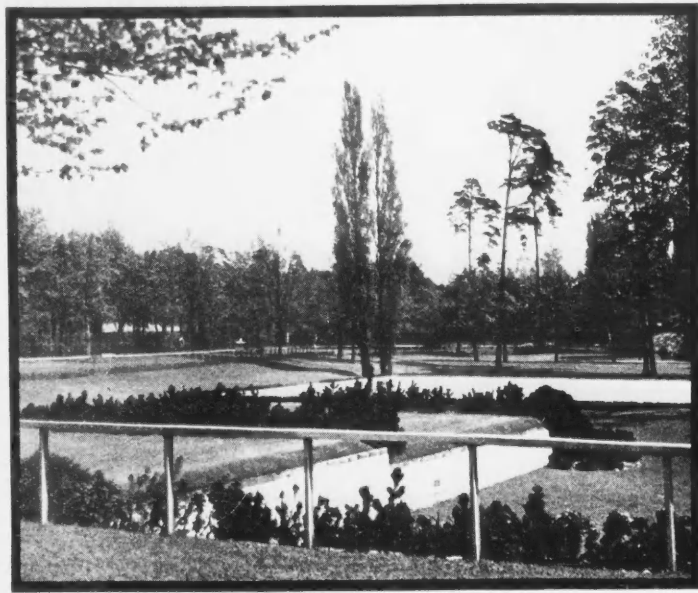
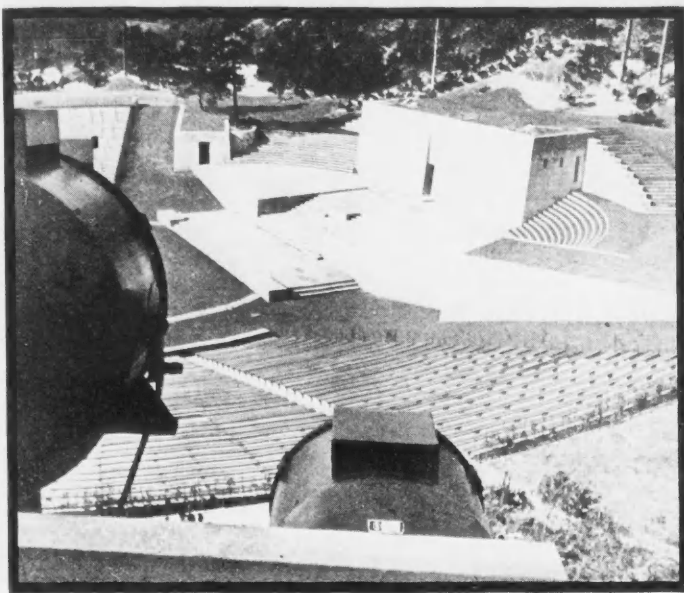
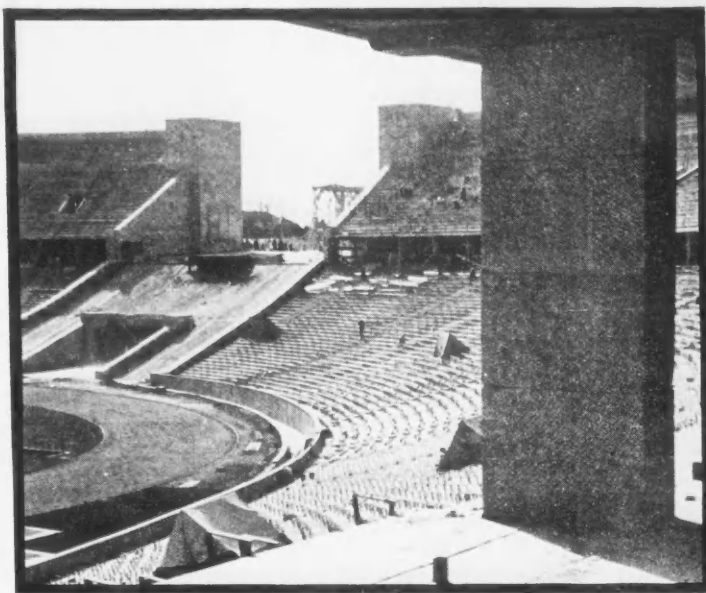
Even these extremists now tend to divide into groups. Up to the Ethiopian adventures of Mr. Mussolini most of them seemed to believe that a decent respect for public opinion would keep nations from serious invasions of the rights or territories of other nations. Such incidents as the Chaco War, or the Japanese invasion of Manchurian territory, annoyed them, but, after all, they were pretty far away. When Mr. Mussolini plunged into his war to defend civilization against the Ethiopians that was another thing. Even a hard-boiled pacifist might doubt the ability of the British Navy to defend the Great Wall of China, but here was the British Navy sitting idly off the coast of Egypt, watching Italian transports crowding through the Canal.

A self-respecting pacifist found it almost impossible to restrain himself. One torpedo would be enough to start a highly-virtuous war.

A PECULIAR indifference seemed to affect the War Offices of Britain and France. The Admiralty in London showed none of the "Nelson touch." A few pacifists stood pat on war, but most of them tailed off after sanctions. At least we could make the war unpleasant for Italy by holding up supplies of munitions and material of war. Before we had (Continued on Page Three)

ARENAS OF OLYMPIC ACTIVITY IN THE REICH SPORT FIELD AT BERLIN. Competitors and visitors from all over the world are flocking to Germany for the summer events of the Olympic Games. Our pictures show, left, the Olympia Stadium, showing the Marathon Gate; centre, the Dietrich Eckard Open Air Theatre; right, the Equestrian Stadium.

—Photos courtesy German State Railways.



CAN NORTH AMERICA BE SAFE IN ISOLATION?

BY SIR ROBERT FALCONER

THE Prime Minister said recently in Parliament that "The Canadian Government regards the League of Nations as an indispensable agency for organizing and strengthening the forces of good will in the world, and for effecting the essential adjustment of conflicting national aims"; further, "We do not believe that isolation from interest in world affairs is possible for Canada," and "We should inquire earnestly and seriously what can be done by joint action to remove at the root of the political unrest, the economic insecurity, that is largely responsible for national rivalry and threats of war."

Many Canadians wish that, in announcing that at the approaching Assembly of the League Canada would support the raising of sanctions, the Prime Minister had expressed deeper regret that they have not been pressed more effectively in restraint of the aggressor, and had outspokenly declared that Canada would refuse to recognize Italy's conquest won in a ruthless war, barbarous in its use of gas and bombs. But it is satisfactory to know that Mr. King will himself attend the Assembly, and there he will doubtless give voice to the indignation of our free people at the violation by a great power, so deliberately, of treaties to which it was engaged and of the basic principles of the League to which it was committed.

IT IS more important than ever that the principles of the League should be clearly understood by our people, and we may now hope that fuller consideration will be given to foreign affairs in Parliament at Ottawa.

The greatest problem that at present faces those who are working for the establishment of means for securing world peace is to induce in the United States a more favorable disposition towards co-operation with other democracies for its maintenance. The bitter opposition to the League which prevails throughout large sections of that country is partly due to widespread misunderstanding of its principles. The old war crises get their strength from conceptions of the League which are out of date or are changing rapidly. It is still believed by the average American that membership in the League would automatically so entangle his people in European quarrels, for which he has an impatient contempt, as confirmed by his own geographical security, that the United States might be dragged against her will into wars in which it would be needless for her to take part. Even a scholar and jurist of such prestige and experience as Judge John H. E. Moore holds that "isolation and neutrality are the only security in a world in which war will continue to ravage the destinies of nations." But as far back as 1918 Mr. Root, in a letter to Colonel House, wrote: "An internationalarchy of the peace is a matter which concerns every member of the community of nations—a matter in which every nation has a direct interest, and towards every nation has a right to object." This is a new principle, and the

Boncour, denotes the fact that the United States is on the outer rim of, but not outside, the hell of war, round the abyss of which the European nations are arranged in narrowing circles. Dr. Shotwell is, of course, a first-class authority on international affairs, being not only a scholar but a man of affairs who has been intimately associated with most movements for the organizing of peace since the world war. His ideas are attuned to the finest issues, and he writes with great courage, moderation and undaunted faith. Though the book is intended for the American people, its appearance is hardly less opportune now for Canadians; for among us there are very many who share the American attitude towards the League, and who, taking refuge in their North American environment, imagine that they can leave the problems of their own security to solve themselves. Dr. Shotwell makes his readers face squarely the alternative to international co-operation for the maintenance of peace through the League of Nations: a reversion to the disastrous condition of power-politics. He emphasizes the fact also that the new power-politics would not be those of the pre-war world. Nations have been made so inter-dependent by science that none can escape disaster, if war, as in the condition of a balance of power it might at any time do, should break out. Such war would become not only universal in its effect, but ruinous to civilization. Again and again Dr. Shotwell insists that his people must take a share for their own security, in the organization of peace. He reminds them that they have not played their part hitherto in co-operation; they have not either formally accepted the obligation for arbitration, nor acted upon it as fully as other nations; and their hesitations and mutations of policy in regard to the Chaco war and the invasion of Manchuria by Japan have weakened the collective effort for peace.

DR. SHOTWELL demonstrates that the policy of neutrality is no solution: "The principle of isolationist neutrality is that of a self-imposed blockade. . . . It could not be relied upon to prevent abnormal economic conditions in the United States. . . . A nation such as ours, with world-wide peace

interests, calls for something not so rudimentary as a 'cyclone cellar' against international war"; further, this policy instead of leading to disarmament is promoting a rapid increase of the navy and of those forces which may be thought necessary for protection in a warring world.

Instead of reverting to the former power-politics, hope lies in the building up of a new world order. Already, the United States took a first step in that direction, when, along with 64 nations, "Secretary Kellogg pledged our loyalty, with the applause of the whole country, to the Paris Peace Pact renouncing war as an instrument of policy." This must be the cornerstone of the new order. The nations which definitely accept this as their working policy should come together to organize peace; but this is the hardest and greatest task to which the civilized world has ever set itself. For this object, says Dr. Shotwell, the United States must work with the League of Nations, and he makes the poignant remark that "not the least real of all the issues of the League is the solution of its difficulties with the United States." However, that democracy is more fundamentally at one with the democracies of Britain, France and the Scandinavian countries than with the governments of Italy, which is still in the League, or of Germany or Japan.

SOMETHING more than the Kellogg Pact is necessary: "the history of the test of the Pact of Paris in the case of Japan showed conclusively how incomplete and inadequate it was as an instrument of pacification." Here the League comes in; it defines an aggressor; it seeks to deprive him of the benefit which he might receive from his aggression; also, while it endeavors to avert or suppress the outbreak of war, one of its purposes is to secure redress of grievances. The League must not be regarded as machinery for the solution only of European problems; it is to be the agency of the Society of all nations which renounce war as an instrument of policy.

Starting from the acceptance of the Pact of Paris, the United States, in the opinion of Dr. Shotwell, might become associated with the League, but could

withhold her assent to any interpretation of the Covenant which would imply an obligation either to employ force or to apply sanctions of any sort except of her own volition. In this association the United States would recognize that there are differences of responsibility due to regional interests, and that her interests would not commit her to military measures in Europe; but admitting that the imposition of sanctions against a recalcitrant state is not war but an act of international policing, she would do her part to prevent the aggressor from getting any materials from her for the conduct of a war of aggression. Dr. Shotwell is firm in his faith that "there is no other way to secure permanent peace than by maintaining an international organ of co-operative pacification, and that the League is that one body." He believes that "Disarmament is not a short cut to peace, but a function of it," and that it will not be easy to limit armaments until the fear of war is lessened in a community of nations. While he knows that the sense of economic injustice and actual distress are powerful weapons in the armory of those who still believe in war as a means of redressing wrongs, he also emphasizes the fact that national prestige and the ambition of the strong to get a "place in the sun" often lead to aggression, and create fear. This fear may rule even among the strong, and unless it is allayed, militaristic insolence may use it to drive a nation, and through the one the many, into the fatal madness of war. "Security must be safeguarded in other ways than by armaments . . . there must be the development of pacific policies and the furtherance of an international community."

ATTENTION may be called to another masterful treatment of recent international affairs, "The League of Nations and the Rule of Law," by Sir Alfred Zimmern. He is also an eminent scholar and has been from the beginning familiar with the proceedings of the League at Geneva. This book is different in its scope from "On the Rim of the Abyss," and is more objective in its purpose. When so much is being said today about re-casting the League, it is illuminating to find in his history of it how differing conceptions of its purpose are embodied in the Covenant. The French have regarded the League as the guarantee for security and the enforcement of sanctions, as mainly a society for mutual assistance against aggression; the British have interpreted it as an agency not for the restraint of crime but for the gradual formation of law-abiding habits. Sir Alfred Zimmern agrees with Dr. Shotwell that the Kellogg Pact and the Covenant of the League are complementary parts of a single structure, and that these two are the very basis of a new order of the world. "The first and major function of the League is to eliminate once and for all the fear of war." It is also "a function of the League to enable all kinds of inter-state dealings to be treated on their merits and not as part of the sinister game of power-politics . . . to set peoples free to handle the problems which concern them on their merits." It may be observed that, more recently, Sir Alfred has suggested that it might be well to reconstruct the League with a membership confined to those who are really in sympathy with its principles.

Both these political thinkers observe that there is need for modifying or reinterpreting some of the articles of the Covenant. The common note is that varieties of responsibility demand that different members may be obligated to different action. This is in line with the view which the Canadian Parliament has taken of its responsibilities as a member of the League, and at present it is being supported by writers in Britain.

The Prime Minister told Parliament, "We are fortunate both in our neighbors and in our lack of neighbors." It therefore becomes us to improve that position. Not the least effective way to do so will be to take such interest in this "indispensable agency for organizing and strengthening the forces of goodwill," as Mr. King described the League, that our neighbor will see that we are really in earnest. Perhaps this may be shown in the near future if Canada is represented by delegates at the Pan-American Peace Conference, which meets in the fall at Buenos Aires, with the strong support of Mr. Roosevelt. In any case, we should reinforce by our faith and works the noble appeals which are being made by Dr. Shotwell and many others to their countrymen, to consider again whether the United States is not called, by her own finest ideals, to take her share in the outlawry of war and in making the world safe for democracy. Democracy is seriously in danger as long as dictators can persuade their people that there is remunerative glory in war. It is not for Canadians to try to evangelize the people of the United States in respect of the League, but, as Mr. Bennett has said, "Canada is the interpreter on this continent of the genius, the hope and the aspirations of the peoples of the world for peace."

MEMORY

BY CECIL F. LEVY

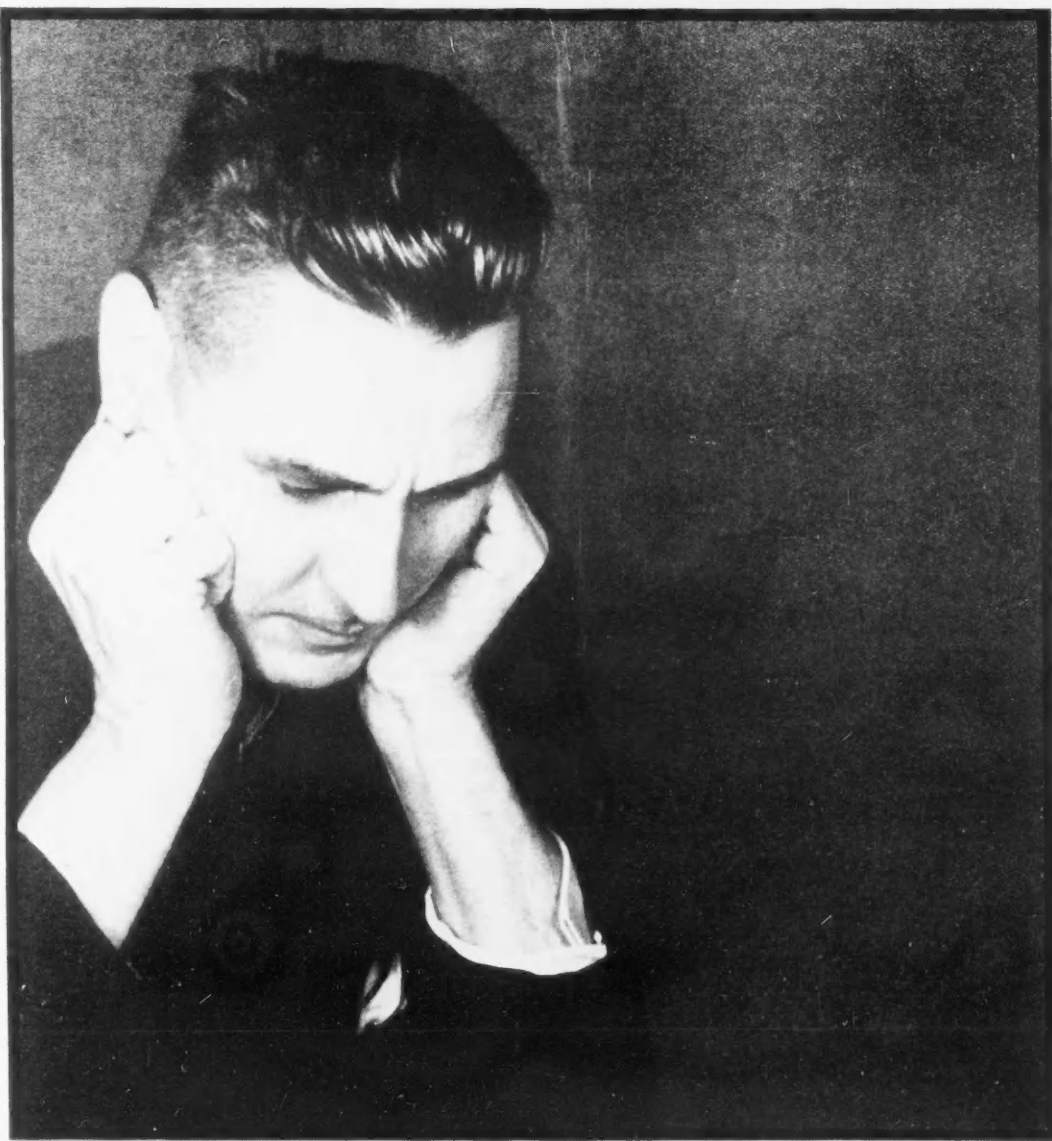
A BUTTERFLY with yellow wings
Flutters in midsummer's breeze
A promise on my bare toes
To dance his mate, O happy pair.

The rusty lock resists the key.
I smile, for forty years have died.
Since last I turned it, back to me.
Long vanished days in all their pride.

Is yellow on a girl's white glove?
What stirs my pulse? What checks my breath?
O perfume of my earliest love,
O youth and roses, life and death.

adds, "when you have got this principle accepted openly, expressly, distinctly, unequivocally by the whole civilized world, you will for the first time have a community of nations." Mr. Roosevelt has enunciated the doctrine of the "good neighbor," and it is recognized that the United States must concern herself with what goes on in South and Central America. Isolationism, therefore, is a word that needs a good deal more pondering upon; and for the last few months there has been much conflicting debate as to the character and outcome of neutrality.

OPINION in the United States is not entirely opposed to participation in the League of Nations; many influential Americans are seeking to educate their public into the view that they must, for their own security, take their share in organizing world peace. The most recent and one of the most powerful books on this subject is "On the Rim of the Abyss," written by Professor J. T. Shotwell. The arresting title, taken from an address by M. Paul



"THE CHESS PLAYER," Honorable mention photograph by a veteran competitor and prizewinner, W. B. Piers, Bank of Montreal, Hancy, B.C. (Kodak Recomar No. 18, SS Pan film, one second at F22 with two photo-floods.)

THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

to have any relevance to the issue under discussion; but in justice to him and to our readers it must be stated and borne in mind. We had understood that Mr. Cahan denied the protection of the Rome Copyright Convention to the works of Copyright Union authors in respect of any Canadian rights transferred to a Canadian citizen or company or in respect of any rights managed by a Canadian citizen or company as agent. It appears that Mr. Cahan denies this protection only to the former class and not to the latter. The protection ceases only when the Canadian company or person "has acquired from the foreign author and has procured the transfer to it" of the rights in question. We object just as strongly to Mr. Cahan's position thus qualified as we did to his position minus the distinction here stated.

We shall be compelled, for the purpose of clarity (which we regard as highly desirable in this discussion), to dot some i's and cross some t's in Mr. Cahan's letter, which sustains our opinion that Mr. Cahan is a good lawyer, by containing no single sentence which could not bear a meaning to which no exception could be taken. Unfortunately, in most cases that meaning is not the one which is necessary for the support of Mr. Cahan's position about musical performing rights.

The last two paragraphs of Mr. Cahan's letter are, as they stand, an absolute truism. Nobody has ever denied that exclusive legislative jurisdiction in respect of copyright belongs to the national legislative authority, whether in Canada or in any other country belonging to the Copyright Union. The Canadian Parliament has perfect authority to destroy copyright altogether, and nobody denies it. It has authority to violate every stipulation of the Rome Convention; and all that could happen is that Canada's reputation for respect of treaty obligations would be rather badly damaged, and that ultimately some or all of the Copyright Union nations would cease to regard Canada as adhering to the Convention and would withdraw from Canadian authors and composers the protection which they enjoy in those countries as a result of Canada's adherence.

But Mr. Cahan does not mean what these paragraphs appear to mean. He means that a Canadian company which has acquired from a foreign author certain copyright rights which were originally stipulated by the Rome Convention not only becomes "subject to the legislation enacted by the Canadian Parliament" (all of us are that) but has no claim to have any particular rights maintained for it by that Parliament because of the Rome Convention. Otherwise his remark has no bearing on the discussion. And when Mr. Cahan says that *this* assertion has never been seriously combatted by any foreign government, we can only ask what he means by "seriously."

□ □ □

SOVEREIGNTY AND TREATY

WE ARE not debating with Mr. Cahan, or Mr. Rinfret, or anybody else, the question of the sovereign authority of the Canadian Parliament over copyright in Canada. We admit it. We are debating only the question of the moral limitations imposed on the exercise of that authority by the fact that Canada has signed a treaty regarding copyright. Mr. Cahan maintains that those moral limitations do not exist when once the copyright property has been transferred to a Canadian citizen or corporation. We maintain that they do.

We should rejoice greatly over Mr. Cahan's concession that a Copyright Union composer "is protected in Canada when he engages a Canadian citizen or a Canadian company to look after his Canadian business" (he must mean "protected as a result of the Rome Convention," for protection under the Rome Convention is the only subject at issue), if we thought it meant anything serious at all. But unfortunately Mr. Cahan is not always so generous in his recognition of the rights of foreign composers who still own their copyrights. He is not always concerned about this distinction between rights owned by foreigners and rights owned by Canadians. When he destroyed all rights relating to the performance of music by fairs and societies, he did not bother to stipulate that music still owned by the foreign composer must be respected; he just abolished everything—with much the same arguments about the sovereign power of Parliament over all music as he is now using in a discussion which he claims to concern Canadian-owned music alone.

The Rome Convention says that the property rights which Canada (by adhering) undertakes to grant to foreign nationals and residents shall continue and subsist for fifty years after the death of the creator of the composition. Mr. Cahan's letter, if it means anything relevant to his and Mr. Rinfret's legislation, means that those rights can be terminated, at the pleasure of the Canadian Parliament and without violation of the Rome Convention, upon their being transferred to a Canadian citizen or a Canadian corporation. To us the contention appears ridiculous—and not only ridiculous but futile, since from the moment when it is accepted as valid nobody will ever transfer a copyright right to a Canadian citizen or company.

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PRINCIPLES OF TRANSPORTATION

THE problem of the proper co-ordination of the various methods of transportation which are now available to mankind is of the highest importance, particularly in a country such as Canada, where a sparse population and a high degree of specialization in production compel us to devote a very large proportion of our energies to the movement of products. We could earnestly wish that the new volume on "Economic Principles of Transportation" by Professor W. T. Jackman of Toronto University, published by the University Press, could be placed in the hands of everybody who has anything to do with the formulation of transport policy in Canada—including all the editors and correspondents of periodicals who write upon that subject. Professor Jackman is one of the world's recognized authorities on transportation, to the study of which he has devoted a lifetime, and these facts lend an extraordinary pungency to his comments upon some of the outstanding features of our present transportation problems.

A long chapter is devoted to the Duff Commission, that strange document which since its appearance in September, 1932, seems to have been popularly regarded as the Bible of Canadian transportation. Of the main feature of this document Professor Jackman grimly remarks that when the railways were "directed to attempt forthwith to agree and continuously endeavor to agree" upon fair and reasonable co-operative measures for securing economies of operation, while at the same time engaged in competition, "they were confronted with a proposed system of operation which is unknown elsewhere." A little later on he says that "competition and co-operation at the same time, in the case of these two roads, are largely a fatuous conception of the mind." His conclusion is that "Canada, too, must revise its view concerning railway competition"; the best judgment both in Great Britain and in the United States "has turned away from the view that competition is a natural regulator of the best interests of the railways and a protector of the public."

There is an equally illuminating chapter on the equally recent problem of highway transportation. Professor Jackman very reasonably holds that a regulated railway service cannot possibly hold its own against a totally unregulated road service; and he realizes equally that the mere regulation of public carriers on the road would be insufficient, since a large part of the volume of road transport is carried on by private vehicles transporting only the goods of their owners. The general taxing power is therefore the only authority which can be employed to effect a proper co-ordination—proper in the public interests—of rail and road transportation. Along with this, however, must go the systematic elimination of unnecessary public carriers on the highways, by the tightening up of licensing requirements. The problem is not peculiar to Canada, and Professor Jackman has performed a very useful service in bringing together, and criticizing from the Canadian point of view, the latest experience and conclusions of transport authorities in the United States and in Great Britain.

It is impossible to read those chapters of his volume which deal with current problems, without feeling that the whole business of transportation is at a critical stage of its development, and that the future economic progress of Canada will inevitably depend very largely upon the wisdom shown by the Canadian people and their legislators in their dealings with this business during the next two or three years.



CANADIAN PILGRIMAGE TO VIMY. Canadian soldiers revisiting Vimy will find an old friend still at Mont St. Eloi, Madame Hauricœur Peugeot of the cafe "A La Source". She is the only remaining cafe proprietor in the district who served them and still retains the original cafe. She is now 80 years old.

CONFIDENCE REGAINED

BY A. M. MOWAT

"ROBINSON CRUSOE," remarked Baron Munchausen, as he accepted a third cup of tea from Alice, "was a great believer in treating his workman, Friday, with absolute frankness."

"I see no objection to that," said the Mad Hatter cautiously, "provided he didn't treat him to anything else. It's these old age pensions and mothers' allowances that are the ruin of the working class."

"Mr. Crusoe would have agreed with you on that point," replied the Baron, "but as I say he did believe in frankness, so when the Depression struck the Island he summoned Friday to his presence."

"Friday," said he, "you'll regret to hear that I have lost my Confidence. I say you'll regret to hear it, because until it's restored, you'll have to continue to starve, and what is much worse, to starve in idleness. However I have no wish to depress you unduly, and if you'll agree to be patient while I take the prescribed cures I am confident I can win back my Confidence and so give you an opportunity to enjoy your food again."

"Then you can certainly count on me to be patient, Master Crusoe," replied Friday. "There is nothing I'd enjoy more than going into your store and buying one of your big, juicy porterhouse steaks."

"AND there is nothing," sighed Mr. Crusoe, "that I'd like better than to sell you one. However," he added briskly, "it's no use dreaming idle dreams, Friday. The thing to consider now is the best treatment for my Loss of Confidence."

"Is there more than one treatment?" asked Friday.

"There are three," replied Mr. Crusoe, "and sound professional opinion is agreed that one or another of them is a sure cure for even the most serious case of Loss of Confidence. The first and mildest, of course, would be for me to cut your wages in half, the second to double the price of everything you buy, and the third and best is to cut and double at the same time. That last treatment," he added, "is known as the workman's grand slam, though it's not safe to slam him unless he's vulnerable."

"It sounds to me," said Friday, looking rather agast, "as if it was I and not you who was going to take these treatments."

"Not at all," said Mr. Crusoe indignantly. "Yours is a perfectly passive part. All you have to do is to watch over me and hope for the best. Not only do I have to do all the cutting and doubling, I have to take the nasty medicine as well."

"What nasty medicine?" said Friday, feeling slightly bewildered.

"Why the increased profit doses," cried Crusoe. "I have to swallow every one of them. And let me tell you this, Friday, once I get started on these treatments I intend to go through with them. If the first doesn't cure me, I'll submit myself to the second, if that fails I'll clench my teeth and endure the third. I'm going to win back my confidence or go down cutting and doubling. So if you're ready to begin being patient, Friday, let's not waste time."

"JUST one moment, Master Crusoe," cried Friday, "though I see how this profit medicine might restore your confidence, I don't quite see how your confidence is going to get me that juicy beef steak."

"Tut! tut!" said his master, "it's a well-known theory, Friday, that when a sound business man like myself receives a sufficient dosage of increased profit from either cutting or doubling, he invariably gets a rush of optimism to the head, reorganizes his profits and puts them into additional railways, pulp mills, and other badly needed necessities of life. That of course means work and beef steaks for you, Friday. Then, having got your wages down and my prices up, and when you're working contentedly twelve hours a day, I'll declare that the Depression is officially over and we'll both live happily ever after, or at any rate until I have another attack of Loss of Confidence. Now, if you're quite ready, my dear Friday, shall we begin to cut?"

"Just one more question, Master Crusoe," put in Friday hurriedly. "This isn't just an experiment, is it? I've often heard you say you didn't approve of experiments. Are you sure these treatments have all been tried out before?"

"Of course they've been tried out," said Mr. Crusoe. "What do you think I am, a radical? Mr. Hoover tried out the Cut Treatment for four years,

and Mr. Roosevelt is making a most exhaustive trial of the Double, while Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler are specialists in the grand slam."

"And have the sound business men in those countries put their profits into additional railways and other necessities of life?" asked Friday.

"Well, no, to be quite frank they haven't," replied Mr. Crusoe. "At least not yet. Their sound business men, after careful investigation, have come to the conclusion that their work people have not yet sufficient purchasing power to warrant the production of any additional necessities. More cutting and doubling is obviously required. But now, Friday, you really mustn't stand here chattering any longer. After all this isn't a democracy and it's high time I started taking the first treatment."

"Ouch!" screamed Friday, and took his first cut.

"AND so," said the Baron, putting down his empty tea-cup, "the treatments began and are being borne at this very minute by Mr. Crusoe with uncomplaining fortitude."

"Has he had his rush of optimism to the head?" asked the Mad Hatter, eagerly.

"Not yet," replied the Baron, "but he's got a lovely attack of cold feet."

"That no doubt," said the Mad Hatter, "is the first sign of returning confidence."

"No doubt," said the March Hare.

PACIFISM-MILITARISM

(Continued from Page One)

gone very far with this, however, Mr. Lapointe interfered, and suggested to Dr. Rudell that sanctions must not be carried to the point of actually annoying Italy.

That produced another split among the pacifists. Some of them stood pat at that point. The rest went along with painless sanctions.

Mr. Mussolini kept on with his war. The pacifists took refuge in lists of tropical diseases and in vivid descriptions of the rainy season in Ethiopia, but, unfortunately, Providence did not intervene, and Evil triumphed.

The League of Nations blew up with a mild bang.

NOW the last stage of this particular adventure in pacifism is well under way. As usual, some of the pacifists want to stand pat on the maintenance of the sanctions which failed. Others have now reached the point where I was, and are in favor of building a credible Navy and increasing the Air Force and the Army, but I cannot say that I like their reasons.

My idea in having an efficient system of national defence would be that, in a very confused world, the nations in favor of peace should take a stand on that. They should arm themselves and try to arrange joint action to prevent war. An alliance of the British Empire, the United States and France, for example, pledged to maintain the status quo, would be thoroughly effective in most cases.

The pacifists who have arrived at my position concerning armaments by the League of Nations route are not as mild as this however. They want everything or nothing. They are definitely of the opinion that young Englishmen should be ready to fight against war anywhere and at any time. (But Canadian pacifists of this type do not want young Canadians to fight.)

I find pacifists all the way from the old-fashioned logical Quaker position of total refusal to consider war at all to the equally logical new pacifism which would end war by a century or so of war—for that is exactly what full acceptance of the ideas of the ardent League advocates would imply.

I wish I could find a few of them in favor of a modest program of national defence and a little less excited conversation about war.

□ □ □

Judge. "Who was driving when you hit that car?"

Marine (triumphantly about three sheets in the wind). "None of us, Judge; we was all sitting in the back seat." U.S.S. *Prinsessorna Kepton*.



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PENAL REFORM

BY F. R. SCOTT

IN CONSIDERING the sentence or punishment imposed on the law-breaker, we must think first of the person who imposes it, and secondly of the nature of the punishment itself.

At present in Canada judges impose sentences. This practice should be changed.

Judges have for so long acted as the agents of society for punishing criminals that it is difficult at first to accept any other idea. Yet a moment's reflection will show the unreasonableness of the practice. For how does a judge know what sort of treatment is good for a guilty person? He is not trained in the sciences that relate to human behavior. He probably has no more than a layman's knowledge of sociology, psychology, psychiatry or allied subjects. Unless he is endowed with exceptional sympathies, he is prevented by his social status and economic security from understanding the anti-social influences that arise through bad housing, unemployment and poverty. The very nature of the trial handicaps him, since the rules of evidence which protect the accused exclude all sorts of information about his past which is relevant to the question of guilt but very relevant to the imposition of a reasonable sentence. After the trial the judge today usually tries to find out something of the personal history of the man or woman he is punishing, but there is no proper machinery for this process, and most judges are far too busy to give the matter the serious and expert attention it needs.

THE function of the trial is to discover guilt. The judge's training fits him to preside at this essential stage in the enforcement of the law. He is skilled in the weighing of evidence, the hearing of witnesses, the logic of legal argument. No one is more competent than he to bring out the fact of the guilt or innocence of the accused. But that function is as separate from punishment as the function of the police is from that of judging. Under the older theories of punishment the judge was competent to pronounce sentence; he knew as well as anyone how to measure social vengeance, and how to guess at the deterrent value of the flogging, the lash, or life imprisonment. Such punishments were objective in aim; they were intended to hurt the criminal and terrify the populace. Once the idea of reformation enters in, however, punishment must be in large part personal and subjective; it must suit the criminal rather than the crime. Like medicine for a sick person, it can only be prescribed by someone knowing all the facts. The judge is not such a person.

The proper method of sentencing criminals would be to have a special board established for the purpose. Most of its members should have something more than legal training and it should contain a doctor and a psychiatrist. As soon as the ordinary courts had established guilt, the prisoner would be taken before this body for sentence, which would be based on a thorough investigation into his life history. This method has been advocated by many responsible penologists, and was in fact incorporated into the Draft Penal Code in Germany before Hitler reintroduced medievalism into the treatment of crime.

THE present method of sentencing imposes too great a responsibility on a single man. The result is that the personal idiosyncrasies of the judge play far too large a part in the process of punishment. It is notorious that certain judges are known as severe, others as lenient in their sentences. An investigation conducted in New York over a long period revealed the fact that of every ten charges of drunkenness laid before one magistrate, five were dismissed, while before another the average was only two dismissals. The punishment in these cases was in large part a reflection of the magistrate's private feelings. The creation of a Board of Sentences would eliminate much of this personal equation, and would thus increase justice and respect for law.

A NEW body to impose sentences is needed. Equally necessary are new kinds of sentence.

Nothing could be more unscientific than the present lists of penalties in the Canadian criminal code. They simply represent rough estimates of society's moral indignation at certain acts. They are punitive and deterrent, but not reformatory. They are frequently illogical. The deliberate communication of venereal disease can bring no more than six months in jail; the theft of an automobile may mean seven years in the penitentiary for the first offence. The maximum penalty for kidnapping was seven years up to 1909, when it was suddenly raised to twenty-five. Why twenty-five, one might ask, why not five, or fifteen, or twenty-five years, five months and five days? Why are the revolutions of the earth round the sun or the moon round the earth accepted as appropriate yardsticks to measure punishment? Is no difference to be made in the punishment of the unemployed worker, the wealthy broker, or the recent immigrant from Central Europe? The loose fixing of so many types and months of prison, for all types of criminal who commit the same crime, is about as intelligent as a law would be which ordered all doctors to give exactly the same doses of medicine to every man, woman, boy and girl who came to him with the same disease.

POSSIBLY certain crimes, where the element of deterrence must be maintained, require minimum sentences. In actual practice, however, these are few, and probably should (Continued on Page 7)

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YORK STATE FOLK-MINE

"Listen for a Lonesome Drum: a York State Chronicle," by Carl Carmer. Toronto, Farrar and Rinehart. \$3.00.

BY W. S. MILNE

CARL CARMER, university professor, journalist and poet, struck a rich vein two years ago with his "Stars Fell on Alabama," which, you will remember, was a pleasantly rambling mixture of Alabama folklore, religion, history, geography, social criticism, and autobiography. The Ku Klux Klan, Brer Rabbit, Cajans, barn dances, singing schools, electioneering, legends of French settlers, the Scottsboro trial, stud niggers, patchwork quilts, conjure women, hill billies, folk songs; it was a gorgeous conglomeration of local colors, seen through the eyes of a sensitive, kindly, critical northern observer, blessed with a sense of humor, and that particular capacity for sympathetic listening that overcomes the suspicions of ignorance and timidity, and conveys reminiscences from all sorts and conditions of men. One would have said off-hand that it was the sort of book

that could only be achieved once, and that probably no other State in the Union would be as rich a mine for this particular sort of digging. Mr. Carmer, however, has collected another cargo of ore, richer than the first, and from a locality less obviously rich in material, New York State.

Mr. Carmer was born in northern New York, of stock fairly deeply rooted in colonial times, and for that reason, among others, his York State chronicle gets perhaps a little farther below the surface than his Alabama book. The two States have more in common than one would suspect. Both are hilly country, and hilly country means isolated communities, and survivals. Both have admixtures of alien blood, and the strange doings of the conjure country are paralleled by an account of life among the Senecas of the Long House at Tonawanda. Where New York leads, however, is in that strange atmosphere of abnormal religiosity that has produced, in a narrow belt twenty-five miles wide, running right across the State, seven of the strangest manifestations of man's interest in things unseen that could be found anywhere on this continent.

There are the Shakers, followers of Mother Ann Lee, whose meeting house still dominates Mount Lebanon. There are memories of the followers of William Miller, who climbed Cobb's Hill, near Rochester, a hundred years ago, dressed all in white, to wait for the dawn that was to be the ending of this world. There is the Oneida community, now a very prosperous business enterprise, whose employees were given shorter hours, housing and recreation, and a share of profits, long before the days of Henry Ford or Lord Leverhulme; this social and industrial pioneering was the byproduct of a religious life that carried out the most revolutionary experiment in Eugenics the world has yet seen. There is Penn Yan, where one can still hear of Jemima Wilkinson, The Public Universal Friend, and her strange cult. She "left time" in 1819, but her influence is still alive in the countryside around Seneca and Oneida lakes. There is a hill near Palmyra where one, Joseph Smith, talked with the angel Moroni, and had revealed to him the hiding-place of that strange volume inscribed on leaves of gold, "The Book of Mormon." At Hydeville, the Fox sisters started something by dropping apples attached to strings, and knocking with their great toes, something that today has made Lily Dale the centre of modern spiritualism, the Mecca of all good mediums. Brocton, on Lake Erie, is the scene of the strange and grotesque patriarchy set up by Thomas Lake Harris, which included in its members Lady Oliphant and her brilliant son, Laurence.

There are a cock-fight, Seneca dances, life in a lumber camp, the tale of the Cardiff Giant, a day in the life of a State trooper, rattlesnake hunting, reminiscences of old outlaws, *causes célèbres*, and graduation exercises at Chautauqua, all interspersed with tales tall and broad culled from the lips of old men on the whittling benches of country stores. There is the story of the beautiful descendant of Amerigo Vesputi, former mistress of a duke of Orleans, who was won from the son of a President of the United States in a poker game, by the wealthiest citizen of Ogdensburg, and lived isolated in the house that is now the Remington Art Museum. Torontonians should appreciate especially the description of modern Rochester. It is a gem, and polished to the brilliance of a mirror, wherein, across the width of Lake Ontario, the Queen City may see much to ponder on. It is to be hoped that some local writer will take a leaf out of Mr. Carmer's book, and do some mining in the same vein. Ontario is not poor in mineral wealth of this sort.

Afterthought: the title of Mr. Carmer's book is a reference to many local York State superstitions linked with a mysterious drumming noise that is apparently heard in certain localities. The sub-titles of his book are evidence of his flair for the picturesque phrase: "Down the Bear-Path Road," "The Land of Frozen Flame" (lumbering), "The Woman Who Died Twice," "Road Monkey and Whistle Punk," "Ogdensburg and the Florentine Fancy," "The Tale of the Murderous Philologist With but One Big Toe."

ENGLISH ADVENTURER

"El Jimmy," by Herbert Childs. Toronto, Copp Clark. \$3.50.

BY J. V. McAREE

THIS is the life story of a boy whom first we meet as a poacher in England and whom we take leave of finally on his great sheep ranch in Patagonia. Incidentally, it is a picture of the kind of Old Country-men who have built up the Empire. For Jimmy has the stuff of heroes in him. His whole life has been a fight and he has won it. He ran away from home and visited first Tierra del Fuego where he became a sort of general handyman and learned much of the life on the pampas that was to be his home. We catch glimpses of the natives who must be about the most primitive of humans, who go about naked and are actually so ignorant that they appear to be without superstitions. When miners hunting for gold would catch one of the women they used to stake her out like a cow, with a lariat attaching her to a tree or post.

Fifty years ago and perhaps even later one of the few sports of the whites was the killing of the Indians, whose only offence was that they stole the white men's sheep; and they only stole the sheep because the white men were murdering them and driving them out of their country, though why or how human beings



THE LAND OF FROZEN FLAME

From a drawing by Cyrus LeRoy Baldrige for "Listen for a Lonesome Drum".

should value such a country is a mystery that is not explained. Patagonia itself lies partly in Chile and partly in Argentina, a great territory of mountains and pampas, much of which remains unexplored to this day. Jimmy himself was the first white man to visit certain parts of it, perhaps the first man of any color. For many years he made a comfortable living shearing sheep, and breaking and racing horses; and it occurs to us that he might have made a fortune as a trainer of thoroughbreds. In his opinion, though, the Tehuelche Indians, the Patagonian natives are the best horse riders and tamers in the world. They seem to have been a fine race, for one writes of them in the past tense because they are almost extinct. For years he lived with them, learned to know their very fine qualities, and eventually chose as his wife a girl who was half Indian and half native.

He came to cast in his lot with them because he had become a fugitive from Chilean justice. He seems to have been convicted, after a farcical trial, of having passed a bad cheque, which was in fact a cheque made out to him in settlement of a horse race bet. He escaped from the jail and got across the Argentina border. For some years he lived a rather carefree life, though having

same narrow escapes from recapture. But in the meantime he had become one of the most notorious hard cases in South America. Everybody seems to have heard of him. One reason is that he was a notable bar room fighter. But apparently he never killed anyone, nor even used a knife on anyone, a fact which well might have made him distinguished in a land most of whose foreign population consisted of desperadoes and criminals from other parts of the world. Later when he became a family man his earlier offences stood against him and he was unable for years to get title to his own land. In fact the willingness of Jimmy to fight, his skill in handling horses, his delight in courting seem to be about the only reasons for his being regarded as a desperate character. We rather, though, that rather than submit to arrest he would have shot it out with the native police who appear to have been little if any better than the criminals they frequently arrested and murdered.

Here in this vivid book we get a picture of Patagonia, one of the world's last frontiers, a country in which a woman may not see another woman in a year; where the husband is likely to be the midwife; and where one can ride for days without

(Continued on Page 8)

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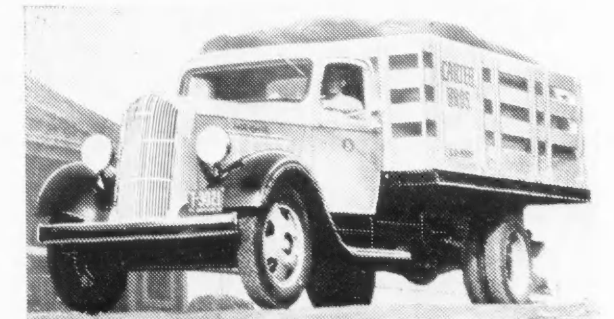
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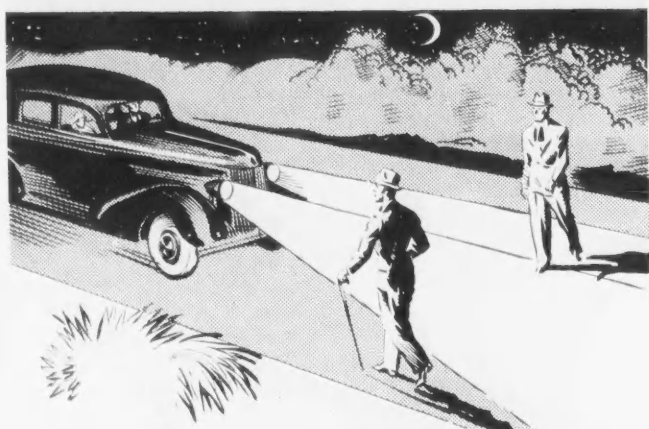
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SEE YOUR DODGE DEALER TODAY FOR A "SHOW-DOWN" OF VALUE



To Those Who Use The Highways At Night

for either driving or walking

I APPEAL to the motorists of Ontario to make night driving (and night walking) as safe and enjoyable as driving (or walking) by day. I believe it can be done — by the simple expedient of applying the principles of COURTESY.

Let us make it an infallible rule to dip or dim our lights when meeting other cars. It will soon become almost automatic for us to do so. Oncoming drivers will respond. Within a very short time, this "deliberate gesture" of Courtesy (as it now is) will become a fixed habit.

Do not crowd the other Fellow when meeting or passing. If he is inclined to be a nervous driver, he may easily misjudge distance at night. We don't know. And it costs us nothing to give him several feet of clearance.

Let us give pedestrians MORE than ample space for walking. We have all the advantage when we are driving and the other fellow is afoot. Let us not use that advantage in a bullying way.

On the other hand, when we are walking, let us show true courtesy to those who are driving. When we walk WITH traffic, we place ALL the responsibility upon the motorist. Always walk facing oncoming traffic, and wear or carry something light that the lights of oncoming cars will pick up, even if you carry only a partly opened newspaper.

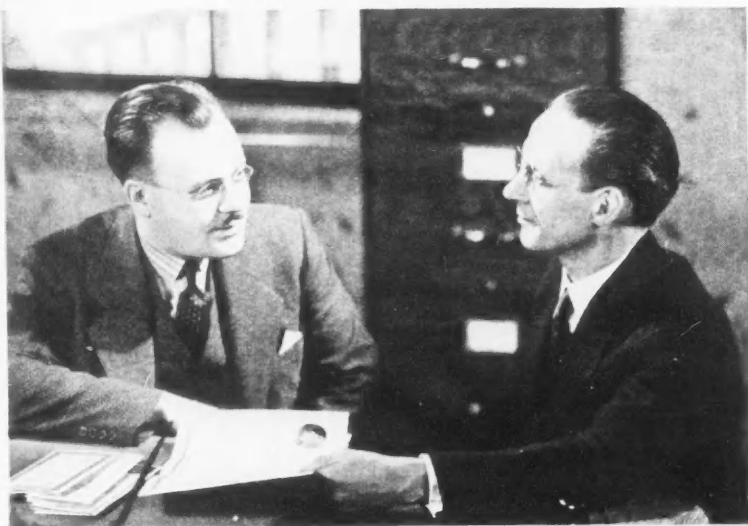
These are a few instances only, to demonstrate the SPIRIT of Courtesy which I am suggesting and recommending to the people of Ontario.

Practise and preach the golden rule of the road — "Show to others the same courtesy that you would like to have shown to you".

Sincerely yours,

MINISTER OF
HIGHWAYS
PROVINCE OF
ONTARIO

**TRY
COURTESY
YOU'LL
ENJOY IT**



"I didn't think the Bank would be interested"

Many responsible men and women, faced with a temporary emergency, are reluctant to apply to the bank for a loan to tide them over their difficulties.

Yet, such loans are made by this bank every day. They must be used to meet a definite need and the borrower must be financially able to retire the loan within a reasonable period.

If necessary, arrangements can be made with the bank to repay the loan by convenient installments at stated intervals. Branch Managers of this bank welcome the opportunity of discussing such personal loans with any responsible individual.

**THE ROYAL BANK
OF CANADA**

THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

SOCK THE SCREEN

IT'S hard to imagine what the forces of reform would do if they hadn't the movies to push about. Most of the other menaces that threaten civilization have proved themselves pretty intractable. People go right on drinking, smoking, divorcing, and wearing one-piece bathing suits just as though the reformers didn't exist. Nor can anything be done, apparently about Ethiopia or Geneva, or the armament makers, or the people who spread birth-control literature, or the ones who oppose the spreading of birth-control literature; or about Mussolini or Hitler or Madame Lapescu or even Senator Zimcheck. The movies on the other hand are always wide open to the reformers. They are practically universal, since everybody goes to them, and perfectly vulnerable, since nobody seems to care much what is done to them; not even the producers, who are quite as amicably ready to listen to the crusaders as to the movie-public.

It's a great comfort to the reformer, picking away hopelessly at that vast maelstrom, the public conscience, to feel that here at last is a point where he can start something. There are always the movies and the movies are always susceptible to improvement. It seems likely that when civilization actually does go down, as it has been promising to do for the last twenty-five years, we will still hear, above the final din and clamor of collapse, the voice of the reformer calling sternly for a clean-up of the films.

Thus, one week we have Premier Hepburn attacking "The Green Pastures" and the next a Papal Encyclical calling for a stricter surveillance of the whole industry. It all sounds a little unreasonable. For a whole year the screen has been behaving with a decorum that verges on the prim. Mae West has been played down, Shirley Temple has been played up. Questionable sins have been ignored, unquestionable ones rebuked. The classics have been painstakingly re-discovered, and historic material has been transferred to the screen with strictly academic propriety. On the whole the movies have behaved like a model reform school prisoner, who respects authority, repents the past, and spends all his spare time in the institutional library.

The lay mind gets a little toughened by too much movie-going and there may have been points of loose suggestiveness which we missed in the pictures of recent months; in "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and "The Voice of Bugle Ann" and "The Country Doctor" and "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" and "Rhodes the Empire Builder," to mention a few typical offerings. Could it have been pictures of this sort that stirred the Vatican to action again? The whole thing is very baffling and it is difficult to imagine what further rigors the Pope and his advisers mean to impose on the industry, and how much longer they expect the movies to go on turning out pictures that are increasingly exemplary and austere in a society that seems to grow constantly more violent and idiotic.

Actually there isn't much wrong with the screen, not much, at any rate, that isn't wrong with the rest of us. Only society seems to be subject to these seasonal irritations and can only take it out on the movies. Just as a nervous householder, worried by the heat and the account collector and the awful way his family is quarrelling and carrying on, will sometimes kick the dog. Unfortunately such action does very little good. The householder's nerves are only temporarily relieved. And it really doesn't improve the dog.

THE WEEK'S FILMS

THE week presented the usual number of double bills. "Speed" and "The Three Wise Guys" at one theatre, "The Princess Comes Across" and "Palm Springs" at another, "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" and "Jack of All Trades" at a third. "Speed," starring Wendy Barrie and James Stewart, is a racing picture and I saw it only intermittently. I always sit with my eyes tightly shut through racing car climaxes and "Speed" seemed to be mostly climaxes. "The Three Wise Guys" (Betty Furness, Robert Young) is a Damon Runyan picture of the usual tough-and-tender type. Very moderate entertainment. "The Princess Comes Across," a picture about a fake European actress, a sort of garbled Garbo, was amusing in places, especially if you happen to admire Carole Lombard's husky beauty and sub-vocal comedy. "Palm Springs" is about a petted heiress (Frances Langford) and her adoring father (Sir Guy Standing). I didn't wait to see what happened to Miss Langford. "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" is for those who admire the impressive Conrad Veidt, and "Jack of All Trades" for those who enjoy Jack Hulbert. It was a little unfortunate that they were on the same bill, as people who would go a long way to see Conrad Veidt are usually the ones who would go almost as far in the opposite direction to avoid Jack Hulbert.

MUSIC

BY CHRISTOPHER WOOD

THE 5th Promenade Symphony Concert opened with Wolff Ferrari's charming and vivacious little overture to the opera, "The Secret of Suzanne." It was quite excellently played with daintiness and precision, and put one in a very good humor for the rest of the concert, which, considering how the concert ended, was a very good thing. But before one arrived in the somewhat matted groves of modern Americana, the orchestra played Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker Suite." Here the composer's undoubted gift of limpid melody is seen—or rather heard—at its best. The adolescently theatrical note so suggestive of

Werther and Manfred—is for once absent, and the music—though seeming, perhaps, a little like sweet champagne to the more sensitive articular palate—is simple and unsophisticatedly pretty, and the orchestra did it full justice. The March, the Dance of the Sugarplum Fairy—where the celesta player rouses himself and tinkles sweetly ere returning once more to his slumbers—the Russian Dance, and all the rest unfolded neatly and delicately. And with the Waltz of

If smoothness appeals—

"EXPORT"
CIGARETTES
—are irresistible.

HAMILTON

See the famous
Rock Gardens...

ROYAL CONNAUGHT

RATES \$250 UP

Vernon O. Cardy
VICE-PRESIDENT

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KING-MAIN & JOHN STREETS



Through Their Savings They Shared in a Billion Dollars

DURING the past six years, Canadian policyholders and beneficiaries have received, from their Life Insurance savings, one billion dollars.

So large is this amount—so far-reaching are its benefits—that it is nearly twice the total sum disbursed in direct relief by Canadian municipalities and the Dominion and Provincial governments.

If it had not been for these large payments of Life Insurance, addi-

tional thousands of Canadian families would undoubtedly have been dependent upon government and municipal relief.

Through their savings in Life Insurance, these families have been able to retain their financial independence and self-respect. Widows and fatherless have been provided with the necessities of life. Children have been educated. And many men and women have been freed from money worries in their old age.

Life Insurance



Guardian of Canadian Homes

the Flowers Fairyland left behind, one found oneself in present-day America.

The assisting artist at this concert, which was in some sort dedicated to the Fourth of July, was the American baritone, Arthur Anderson, whom few in Toronto had heard before; but, judging from the applause, many would like to hear him again. Apart from a rather too covered tone, which at times seems to blur the enunciation, Mr. Anderson's voice is thoroughly charming, though not, perhaps, quite adequate for so large a place as the Arena. He sings always with a true artistic refinement and restraint even in songs so inherently cheap and mercenary as "I Love Life." One would much like to hear this singer again in a smaller hall and in works more worthy of his undeniable artistry, though the second song of this group, "My Lord, What a Morning," by Harry T. Burleigh, was a genuinely beautiful and serene work of art. Nor need one turn up one's nose at "Victory Riders," by Phillip James, which was effective and not vulgar.

After the intermission the orchestra played the "Star Spangled Banner," which the audience was requested to sing. They did, or at least some of them did, and got through this rather awkward tune remarkably well, though there was one gentleman not far behind me who got the words sadly tangled. He still had some left when the tune ended. I felt sorry for him, as left-over words of this sort are so upsetting, and hope he was a married man that he might ask his wife what to do with them. She, as a housekeeper, would naturally know what to do with left-overs. While I was still sympathizing, the orchestra started the Largo movement from Dvorak's "New World" Symphony, playing very beautifully. Indeed, at this concert I think both conductor and players achieved the most consistently good work of the season. Then—having been Largoed into a pleasant somnolence—Mr. Anderson returned and woke everyone up with Darius's setting of Kipling's "Danny Deever." The orchestra was a thought-overpowering for the singer, which effect was made the more pronounced by the confidential manner in which he addressed himself to the microphone; this latter half of the concert being broadcast as hitherto. Inevitably the encore was "The Road to Mandalay."

The last number was an orchestral piece by the contemporary American composer, Ernest Schelling, entitled "A Victory Ball." It was the first performance in Canada. The work is based, apparently, on one of Alfred Noyes' more serviceable poems, and tends to realism and noise—very, very much noise. Every instrument in the "battery" is used much and loudly, particularly the drums, which drowned everything else in a prolonged and frightful rattle, though I could see a trumpeter apologetically blowing. At the last he sneaked out, and I feared he had done himself a mischief, but he was only going back-stage to blow "The Last Post." I realized then that this was affecting music and that it would be a becoming gesture on my part to blow my nose. After this the encore, mercifully, was Bach. Mr. Stewart's excellent arrangement of the B flat minor prelude.

PENAL REFORM

(Continued from Page 4)

he fewer. Usually the judge's discretion runs all the way from no sentence at all up to a fixed maximum. Often the judge strikes a sort of happy medium, chosen at random from the whole range of possible sentences. Sir William Joynton-Hicks, when Home Secretary in England, made the statement that a sentence of less than one month and probably less than three months is useless in every way. It cannot reform and may degrade. Yet such sentences are imposed every day by the score in Canada.

Today the emphasis of penology is upon keeping persons out of prison as far as possible. Prisons in fact were never originally intended as a means of punishment; still less as a means of reforming the criminal. They were formerly used merely as places of detention until the trial. After the trial the guilty were punished by fine, mutilation, the pillory, whipping, branding, transportation or death. Transportation to the colonies was a common form of punishment in the 18th century. It was only after the loss of the American colonies, and later the refusal of Australia to take any more convicts, that prison sentences had to be used as alternative penalties.

CONSIDER for a moment, what prison means. A human being has committed an anti-social act. Some motive, born of his life history and environment, prompted him to

break the law. He is caught and convicted. Now what shall be done? How will a few years in our present kind of prison help him or society? Will cutting him off from all normal relations with his fellowmen, forbidding him to talk most of the day, allowing him to write three letters a month only and to receive visitors once a month—will this make him likely to live normally with his fellowmen in the future? If his crime was one endangering human life and likely to be repeated, no doubt he must be kept in custody, but these cases are a small percentage of the total. Most criminals, particularly first offenders, are in need of help rather than punishment. Their crime is proof of maladjustment to life. Existing prisons merely make life, and therefore adjustment to it, more difficult for them. Discouraged by the deadly routine and discipline, outcast from society on release, the ex-convict falls back into his old ways because he has not been helped or taught how to live differently.

WHAT then is the remedy? Modern penology offers not one, but a number of solutions. There must be fewer people sent to prison. There must be different treatment in the prisons. There must be several kinds of prison, with classification of offenders so that each class goes to the right kind of prison. There must be after-care, or guidance to the convict when he comes out of prison.

To keep persons from going to prison unnecessarily, several things can be done. Free legal aid will help many individuals to retain their liberty. There must be more use

than at present of the probation method, that is, leaving the offender at liberty after sentence but placing him under the supervision of a probation officer to whom he must periodically report. In this way, for instance, time can be given for the payment of a fine. In the United States it was found that the cost of supervising by federal officers in 1931 was only \$21 for each probationer, whereas the cost of keeping the man in the penitentiary would have been \$300. Not only that, the probationer can keep his job while paying off the fine, and can continue to support his family.

AT PRESENT the judges in Canada are using the suspended sentence, and are binding persons to keep the peace, more frequently than formerly, in order to give offenders a chance to correct their ways without going to prison. In 1920, 15 per cent. of all convicted persons were thus dealt with, while in 1932 the percentage was 26. The practice is probably better than useless prison terms, but it is no cure for crime. The suspended sentence is not a substitute for probation. The individual lacks the supervision and guidance which a well-trained probation officer can give.

By far the greater number of people sentenced in the courts are given a fine with the alternative of prison. The number of such cases for 1934 was 71 per cent. of all convictions. If these persons had all paid their fine, they would have avoided prison. Actually, however, of approximately 51,000 persons admitted to jails in that year, no less than 28,512 went in because they could not or would not pay a fine!

The great bulk of the jail population, in other words, (not the penitentiary) is composed of persons whom the judges were quite willing to allow to be at liberty if only they paid a fine. The prison is therefore not protecting society from danger in these cases, but is merely a substitute for a debt payment. In so far as the fines were too heavy for poor persons ever to hope to pay, this is a gross injustice on the poor criminal and a favor to the rich. Obviously we could cut our prison population sharply if we devised new ways of paying fines, such as the instalment plan, and new scales of fine proportionate to the offender's capacity to pay.

IT IS therefore not an exaggeration to say that most of the people now in jails should never have been sent there at all. They are imprisoned, not because of their offence, but because they cannot pay money to the state. They are simply being imprisoned for debt. The only difference is that this debt is owed to the state instead of to an individual. Our grandchildren will look upon this present practice with as much amazement as we now read Dickens' stories of debtors' prisons.

With the development of probation, new ways of paying fines, and with adequate legal aid, far fewer accused persons would ever go to prison at all. This would save the cost of supporting superfluous prisoners, would enable the offender to reinstate himself more easily, would prevent the injustice of throwing his family on relief because of loss of his job, and would keep him from the bad habits and associations of prison life.

120-MILE 30,000 ISLANDS CRUISE

Fare—Cabin—Meals—\$6.90

Children 5 to 12—\$5.25

HERE'S recreation—relaxation—rest. To get out of the city's turmoil—off the crowded highways—board the *City of Midland* at Midland, Ontario, any day except Sunday and Wednesday at 2 P.M. Standard Time. For seven hours you will be piloted through a maze of rugged, balsam-scented islands—part by moonlight or starlight—served a delicious dinner, sleep overnight on board in a comfortable cabin with running water, then breakfast. See in daylight what you missed by starlight, then a leisurely luncheon before you land in Midland at noon. No extras. 120 mile cruise, cabin dinner, breakfast, lunch all included—\$6.90.

Motorists take Highway No. 11 north to Barrie, then Highway No. 27 to Midland. It's about 90 miles from Toronto. Garage parking close to dock.

Gray Coach Lines, Ltd. bus and C.N.R. have a daily service direct to dock.

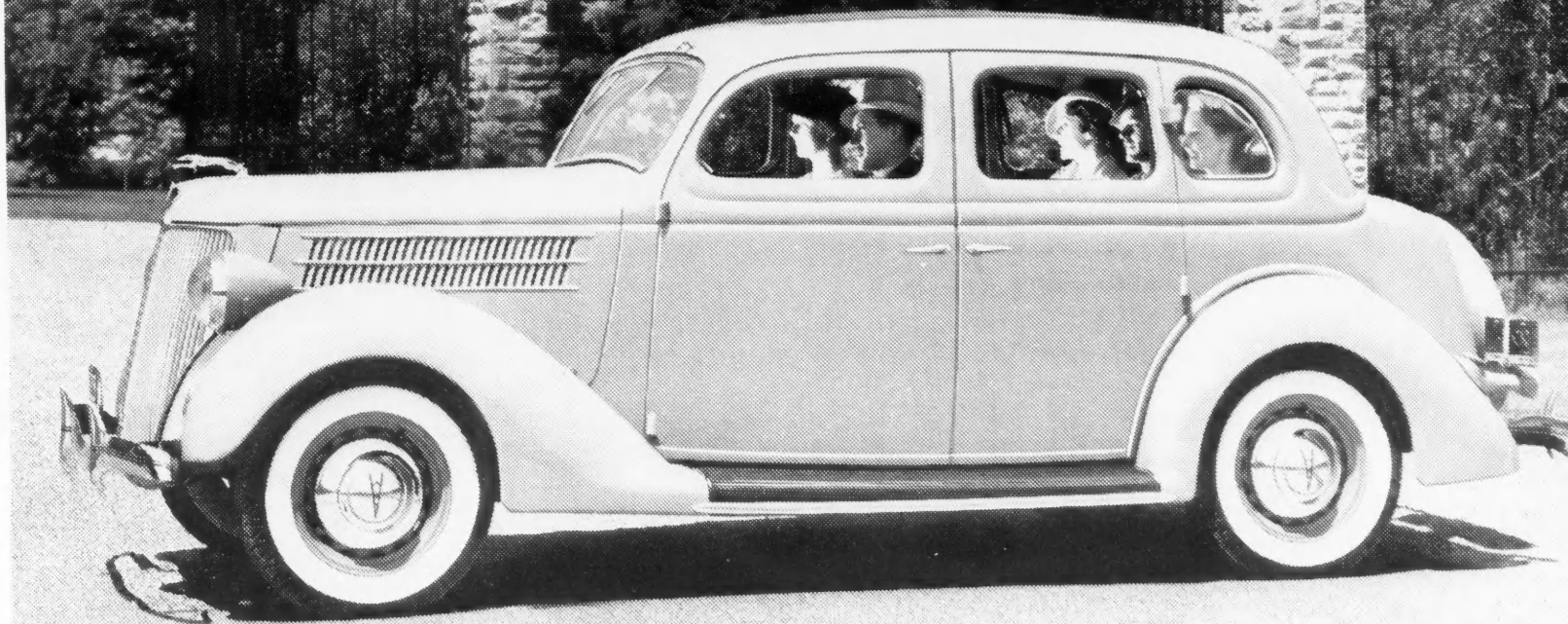
Mention this advertisement when you

write, wire or phone for reservation.

Georgian Bay Tourist Company of Midland, Ltd.

Midland - Ontario

Announcing THE NEW "SPECIAL DE LUXE" FORD V-8



The constant purpose of the Ford Motor Company is to improve its product and pass those improvements along to purchasers in the form of increased value.

Latest proof of Ford value is the "Special de Luxe" V-8. Many of its appointments are newly designed. Others are added for the first time. So luxury keeps pace with performance.

Outside, there are double windshield wipers, gleaming chrome bands around the hub caps, and a graceful greyhound poised on the radiator. Three smart new colours are available—Stonington Grey, Armory Green and Light Fast Maroon—with new, special 3-line striping.

Inside, the upholstery has been richly re-styled and piped with satin cord. Instrument panel and window moldings are finished in satiny walnut grain, with harmonizing hardware. Additions include: high-quality carpet in the front compartment, 30-hour clock in the rear-view mirror, sturdy lock on the glove compartment, handy extension lever on the emergency brake, and a handsome, modern steering wheel. There are new twin horns, too, like those on the Lincoln-Zephyr.

This new beauty, plus the greater gasoline mileage provided by a new improved carburetor, gives you more for your money than ever before. See the "Special de Luxe" V-8 at your Ford dealer's. You'll like it. And so will your budget!

Ford Has All These Quality-car Features—No Other Full-sized Low-priced Car Has Any of Them

1. V-type 8-cylinder engine—gives smooth power with economy.
2. 90 horsepower—provides quick acceleration and brilliant performance.
3. High-compression aluminum cylinder heads (as regular equipment) increase horsepower without increasing operating cost.
4. Dual down-draft carburetion ensures uniform distribution of fuel mixture to all cylinders, contributing to easy starting and smooth operation.
5. Big Super-Safety Mechanical Brakes—most reliable under all operating conditions.
6. Semi-centrifugal clutch—greatly reduces pressure required to depress clutch pedal.
7. Full torque-tube drive, radius rods front and rear—transmit driving and braking forces directly to frame and retain axle in alignment.
8. Three-quarter floating rear axle—axle shafts carry none of car weight—not used in any other car priced under \$2000.

\$30 A MONTH now buys a 1936 Ford V-8 passenger car.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited



H. H. STEVENS, of Port Elgin, Ont., whose Stevens-Hepner Co. celebrated its fortieth anniversary last month. Founded in 1896, this plant manufactures many lines of bare brushes and toolware, and its Keystone products cover Canada from coast to coast so effectively that Port Elgin does not know there has been a depression.

THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from Page 5)

seeing either a sheep or a human being. To succeed in Patagonia as Jimmy has done requires the stuff of which heroes are made. Here doctors are permitted to make whatever charges they please unless a contract is made in advance. We attend the operation of a doctor giving a hypodermic. He bored a hole in the flesh with an awl and then poured the medicine in the aperture.

We hear of a lawyer so successful before the courts that he was forbidden to accept any more criminal cases. It is a glimpse of a strange new world we get in El Jimmy. Not the least interesting feature of the book is the fact that the author who heard of this strange, romantic outlaw when he was in Hollywood, travelled to Patagonia to meet him and write his life story. This probably sets a new record for interviewers.

JULY READING

BY LADY WILLISON

"UP IN the Hills," by Lord Dunsany (Ryerson). A deputation from an African republic come to practise archaeology in an Irish village since as they reasonably say white men excavate ancient monuments in Africa. So many curses are called down by Irish wise women that the young men of the village take to the hills and start a war, as it was in the days of King Arthur and Cuchulain. Impossible to describe the events and atmosphere thus precipitated. The whole of Irish temperament caught in one book.

"Dramatis Personae, 1896-1902," by W. B. Yeats (Macmillan). Four notable chapters of autobiography by one who may be considered the most remarkable of living poets. Besides the first which gives its title to the volume, other chapters are "Exile," "The Death of Synge," and "The Hound of Swindon." These are written in noble cadences and contain passages characterizing in particular Lady Gregory, George Moore and Synge, as well as several less known personages. Yeats' antipathy for Moore is profound and expressed itself in devastating fashion.

"Up in the Hills" and "Dramatis Personae" may be described as elegant contributions to the understanding of Ireland.

"A TIME GONE BY," by Ethel Anderson (Macmillan). A woman in a white dress, the story of her life, is told in a series of chapters, each dealing with a different period of her life. The story is told in a simple, direct, and unadorned manner. The story is told in a simple, direct, and unadorned manner. The story is told in a simple, direct, and unadorned manner.

"The Story of the British Empire," by Ethel Anderson (Macmillan). A woman in a white dress, the story of her life, is told in a series of chapters, each dealing with a different period of her life. The story is told in a simple, direct, and unadorned manner. The story is told in a simple, direct, and unadorned manner.

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"Essays in Appreciation," by John Livingston Lowes (Thomas Allen). A famous professor writes beautiful prose. The first chapter—or essay—is on "The Bible, 'The Noblest Monument of English Prose.'" The essays which follow are on: "The Pilgrim's Progress"; "The Art of Geoffrey Chaucer"; "The Delightful"; "Two Readings of 'Earth'" Hardy and Meredith; "The Poetry of Amy Lowell"; and "An Unacknowledged Imagist"; again, Meredith. In every sense, good reading.

THE WAR OF 1952

"Day of Wrath," by Joseph O'Neill, Toronto, Ryerson, \$2.00.

BY W. S. MILNE

IN THIS picture in novel form of the probable course and nature of another war, sixteen years in the future, the author represents Germany as driven by the hostility of France to an alliance with Japan. These two declare war by dropping gas and incendiary bombs on the chief cities of their enemies. Japan, once Russia is dealt with, wipes out the chief cities of Australia and South Africa, leaving Germany to face France and Italy. Britain's pacifist premier keeps her out of the struggle for a day or two, until he is assassinated by someone who has had friends in Australia. No sooner is he dead than Japan forestalls England's declaration by bombing London and other large cities.

Panic prevails all over the English countryside. There is a shortage of food. The roads, congested with refugees, are repeatedly raided by fighting enemy planes. Some of the roads are inflammable as well as poisonous, and are soon ignited by thermite bombs, which feed on water as ordinary fire feeds on oil. Railways are destroyed from the air. No food is coming into the country. Mob storm government storehouses. Impoverished hospitals are helpless for lack of surgical supplies and antiseptics and anaesthetics. Outlaw gangs loot and plunder freely. All the army can attempt to do is to try to police the country, and keep the main highways clear. After about a week of horror, word comes that America has attacked Japan, and then that China has revolted against her. Then comes peace.

This is a ghastly book. The writer does not put down his tale explosively, but gives it rather an almost scientific detachment, putting his case so quietly and reasonably that while the heart says "This could never happen," the mind says "It might." Some of the scenes in the country, following the destruction of London and Birmingham, are almost intolerably horrible to read. One feels that, granted such a war and such destruction, the world with which the tale closes, is no happy ending, that the only happy end to such a tale would be the continuance of hostilities until the last man on each side was wiped out, that the cosmic stage-director might drop the curtain on a failure, and start preparations for a new production, with a complete change of cast.

LETTERS

THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:
I HAVE such implicit confidence in your personal integrity that I am persuaded that you have relied upon press reports and that you have not personally read the recent debate in the House of Commons upon the Bill to amend the Copyright Act, to which you refer in your editorial of June 27, instant.

There is no doubt that the nation of any country, who is the author of a musical work, has the right to engage a Canadian citizen



HARRY ROY AND BILLEE MAYE, popular American dancers, now appearing at the Supper Dance at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto.

or a Canadian company to collect in Canada the fees to which he is entitled for the use of his creation.

There is no doubt that a composer, who is domiciled in any country which is a member of the Copyright Union, is protected in Canada when he engages a Canadian citizen or a Canadian company to look after his Canadian business for him.

I have never made any contention to the contrary. Many foreign authors and composers, whether American, English, French, Italian, or

longing to other countries, employ agents in Canada to collect the fees or charges to which they are entitled, and I have never known such agents to be restricted in or precluded from the performance of their duties as such agents. A Canadian company, which makes a business of acquiring foreign copyright, upon making such acquisition, no longer purports to act as agent, but as owner in its own right.

I have contended that under the B.N.A. Act the Canadian Parliament

has exclusive legislative jurisdiction in respect of copyright, and that any Canadian company, which has acquired from the foreign author and has procured the transfer to it of the performing rights in Canada of such foreign musical copyright, is subject to the legislation enacted by the Canadian Parliament with re-

spect to the use of such copyright in Canada.

Although during the past six years I have had much to do with copyright matters, I have not known of any foreign government seriously combatting that contention.

C. H. CAHAN,
Montreal, June 30th, 1936.



"SO LONG, CALIFORNIA!"

I'm off to New York with Ethyl!

(Yes, sir! And the hotter the day, the more you need it.)

HERE'S A HOT TIP FOR COOL DRIVING THIS SUMMER—

in 43 seconds

BWARE a "pinging" sound this summer when you "step on the gas" for pick-up, or hills. It is your engine's way of saying: "I feel hot weather, too. I'm losing power, wasting gas and overheating. Give me better gasoline."



KNOCK is the name of that warning "ping." It occurs when a gasoline breaks down (burns too quickly) under the heat of a modern high compression engine.

Cars built in recent years have high compression engines. And in summer the knocking evil is at its worst because hot weather increases engine heat.

THE CURE—and preventive—of knock is better gasoline. That is why most oil companies now improve gasoline by adding anti-knock fluids (containing tetra-ethyl lead) made by the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation.

They recommend, as their best fuel for summer driving, special gasoline sold at pumps marked "Ethyl" on the base or globe.



YOU GET at the "Ethyl" pump:

Enough anti-knock fluid to stand up under the highest engine compression on the hottest day.

All-round quality that is double-checked—by the oil companies and the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation—at the refinery and at the pump.

GIVE YOUR CAR the coolest fuel this summer. Avoid knock—power loss, gasoline waste and overheating. Get more power from each gallon of gasoline you buy!

NEXT TIME GET ETHYL



NOW FOR THE THRILL OF THE **Empress of Britain**

Plan your voyage this summer to sail on the *Empress of Britain*... more space per cabin class passenger than any other ship afloat... whole decks for sport... full-size tennis court, squash racquet court, swimming pool... and the world-cruise standard of excellence for accommodation, service and cuisine!

Also sailing from Quebec to British and Continental ports, the popular *Empress of Australia*, famous running-mate of the *Empress of Britain*.

For solid comfort at less cost, the regal *Duchesses* and cosy *Mont* ships, offer frequent sailings from Montreal and Quebec. Book Canadian Pacific... 39% less ocean via the St. Lawrence Seaway route.

Cabin, Tourist and Third Class. Ask about all-expense tours on the *Empress of Britain* and other Canadian Pacific liners.

For full information see your own travel agent or E. F. THOMPSON, Steamship General Agent Canadian Pacific Bldg., Toronto

Canadian Pacific

"Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques... Good the World Over"

SATURDAY NIGHT

SECTION II

PEOPLE

TRAVEL

FASHION

HOMES

LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 11, 1936

TORONTO DANCERS TO COMPETE AT OLYMPICS

BY "JAY"

THE rise in the popularity and importance of dancing during the last few years is strikingly evidenced by the fact that it has for the first time been included among the major sport events in the Olympic competitions. The preliminary contests between the dancing groups representing various nations will be held in the last two weeks of July, in two of the great theatres of Berlin, and the most successful groups will give a final performance on August 3 in a large domed hall especially erected for this purpose on the Reich Sports Field.

Canada will be represented by a group of dancers from the well-known Volkoff School of Toronto. Their main presentation is an Indian ballet entitled "Mon-Ka-Ta", based on an old Indian legend, and set to music selected from compositions by Bela Bartok, Eric Satie, and Indian folk tunes recorded by Dr. Barbeau, the whole musical score arranged by Miss Margaret Clemens, the Volkoff School pianist, and orchestrated for forty pieces by Leo Lerman.

Among the solo dances to be taken to Germany is one entitled "Mala" which interprets an old Eskimo legend. This is set to music by Sir Ernest MacMillan on the basis of an Indian chant recorded by Dr. Barbeau. It tells how the Shaman or chief medicine man of an Eskimo tribe descends

THE PICTURES

The photographs on this page reveal various stages in the Indian ballet, "Mon-Ka-Ta", which dancers of the Volkoff School, Toronto, will present at the dance competitions held in connection with the Olympic Games in Berlin, Germany.

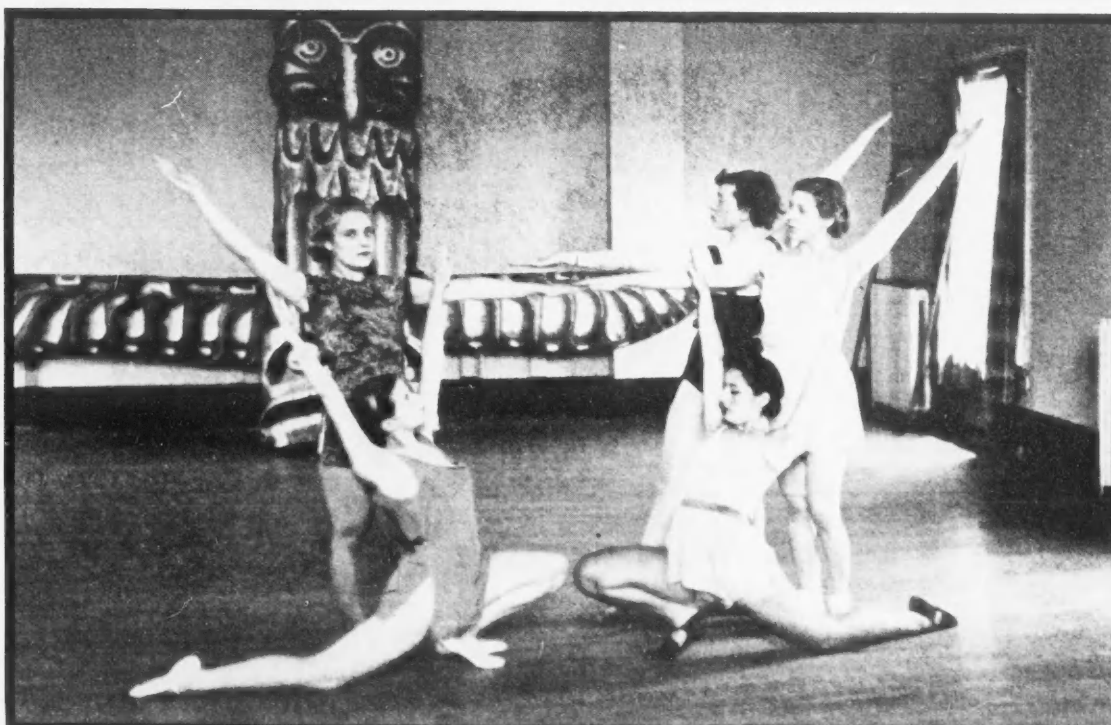
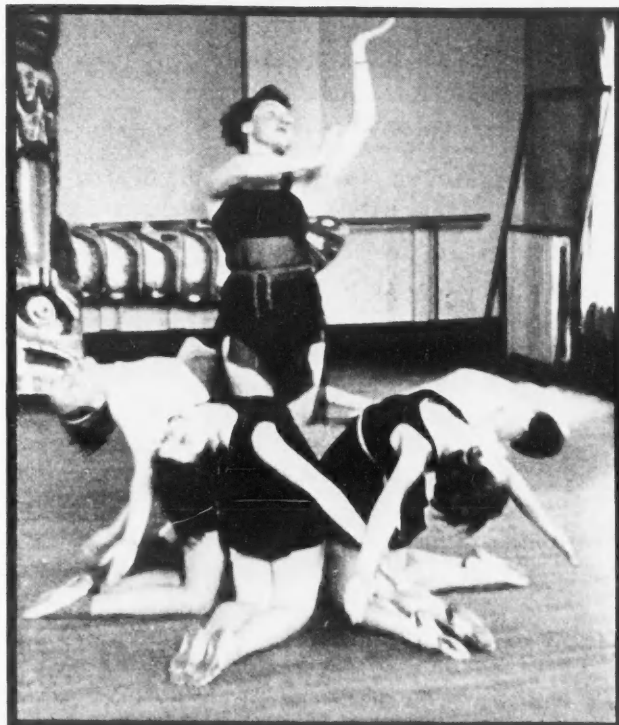
—Photographs by "Jay".

to the bottom of the ocean to placate the Mother of Life. He passes through incredible perils and finally reaches his goal, where after doing homage to the goddess he restores peace between her and her disobedient children by combing out her hair, a symbolic ritual of profound religious importance in Eskimo thought.

MR. VOLKOFF came to Canada six years ago as choreographer for Jack Arthur at the Uptown Theatre. He is well known for his productions at the Promenade Concerts and the Toronto Skating Carnival. He was trained in the Imperial Ballet at St. Petersburg, and has performed in all the chief cities of the Orient. Mr. Volkoff claims that the Indian legends of Canada are highly suitable for ballet material, and that the chief difficulty is finding suitable music for them. He regrets that young Canadian composers have not turned more extensively to the rich musical material which is available in the traditional native chants.

His assistant instructor, and chief performer in the "Mon-Ka-Ta" ballet, is a Toronto boy, Jack Lemen. Other dancers who are going to Berlin include Mrs. Volkoff (formerly Miss Janet Baldwin), Pauline Sullivan, Clara Ord, Helen Pritchett, Mary Wilder, Joan Hutchinson, Billy Cochrane (an instructor of swimming at the University of Toronto), Mildred Wickson, James D. Pape, Miss Bunny Lang, all from Toronto, Florence Smeaton of Rio de Janeiro, and Miss Marsden Hall, of Chatham, with Miss Clemens as accompanist.

The costumes and settings of the Indian legends are of great interest, the costumes having been designed by Ronald MacRae, and the masks designed and executed by pupils of the Central Technical School, under the supervision of Elizabeth Wynn Wood, noted Toronto sculptor. The mask for "Mala" was designed by Sheila Wherry, of Toronto. Professor T. F. McIlwraith of the Ontario Museum has contributed valuable advice on Indian legends and art.



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THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

IN THE magnificently equipped hairdressing establishment that has the honor of battling with our locks each week, every expert operator—a sinister term not of our inventing—has a 'prentice assistant to do the hack work. We are devoted to the very skillful and pleasant young woman who actually does our art work. She has never had to be told that we prefer to leave her hands looking like a well groomed edition of ourself rather than the cosmetic Queen of North America with waves as splendidly controlled as Britannia's. She talks when we feel chatty and is pleasantly silent when we are low. She tells us we have good hands and that she likes doing our hair. In short, a pet. But even if she were a tartier we would put up with her because of Winnie.

Winnie has a smooth, little, dark head that breaks into curls around the edges and dark blue eyes so widely spaced her expression is very nearly demented. She is going to be an expert operator herself one day (Yes, *Mum*, you bet), though some of the customers you get in this game, say, you wouldn't believe it! Meanwhile Winnie gives you your shampoo when Miss R. is rushed, brings the hot towels and the rinse and picks up here and tides there, and finally ties on your smart Flemish collar to protect your suit and accompanies you to the drying room.

In between, Winnie manages to crowd a good deal of light conversation. Last week we fought through the tale of her session at the photographer's where she was posing for the Junior Misses' Well-Dressed Head. This, as nearly as we can remember it, was Winnie's story for this week.

"Great goldfish, Miss Claire" (just turn your head a little bit, there that's the ticket. All set? California, here I come)—"you'd never guess the nuts that come in here. Yesterday a lady came in for a shampoo and a set. I took her hat and coat, everything and got her gown on and suddenly she turned round in the chair and said: 'What do you charge for a shampoo?' (Scrubbing too hard? Sure, it does you good—loosens the hair follicles or something.) I told her it was 55c for long hair and 60c for short. She sat still for a second and then began to pull hairpins out of her head. 'Is my hair long?' she said, kinda sharp and fierce. It certainly was and I said so. 'Gimme the scissors,' she said. (Too hot? That's why you jumped, eh? I thought it was too hot—look out, here comes the cold!) Say, do you know she cut her hair right off herself. Oh, well, not all off, just kinda like Garbo's. It was still long hair, you understand, but she looked so queer when she said, 'There, is that short?' that I said it was. You really never know what people will do with scissors—nuts, that is, they seem to get a urge to use them. Naw, it wasn't good hair, kinda stringy.

"Yes, Miss R., Madame is ready. Yes, Miss R., I used the lemon rinse. Yes, Miss R."

THE smartest things we have seen for the house this week are a cold drink set, a tea wagon, a cigarette box and a mirror—four bits of art in glass that all have style.

The drink set, let us be frank about it, is German. A comfortably fat and heavy pitcher and six barrel-shaped glasses—sounds tame enough but listen. One-third of the pitcher and the lower third of each glass is frosted ice-berg-green glass, the rest crystal clear, and round the top of each is a plain half-inch band of silver. Smart—oh, my! There are six tall Collin's glasses to match. If your tastes run to the long drink, about ten dollars for the glasses and five for the pitcher and worth it this weather, we'd say.

The tea-wagon is trick. Any modern bride would love it passionately. It is all glass and chrome and moves about on little every-which-way rubber-tired wheels so willingly you could probably train it in time to come when you whistle. Both trays are glass and there's a little black and chrome handle in everything. For modern convenience with style it would be hard to beat. We suddenly became very stuffy and early Victorian though when we were asked to admire the wagon's companion, a curate in the same sort of glass and metal. We don't insist on our curate's close connection with the Church, but we don't want the Creature to look straight from a hospital. All that glass curate needed was a couple of surgical instruments, a syringe, and a swab or two and we would have missed our tonics.

The cigarette box is Swedish, and a looney. Entirely undecorated and with all the swank in the world. Instead of being commonly cut, it is moulded, and looks as though it had been made from some very superior ice and allowed to melt just long enough to smooth every edge and corner. Personally, we can't think of a better wedding present for five



THE LITTLE WOMAN: "Would you swing it a bit, professor?"

dollars. It comes from the same celebrated Swedish glass works that produced a tall crystal Madonna and Child with the same "melted" effect. If you can imagine a tall statuette carved from an icicle by a very modern sculptor who then ran his hands over his work with affection, leaving it clear and smooth as satin—you will have some idea of it.

The mirror is a rectangle of heavy plate glass six feet high and about 22 inches wide, backed with baize. It is set at a slight angle into two huge, old Portsmouth tear glass door stops, lovely spheres of sea green glass full of light bubbles. These in turn rest on two steps of plate glass the same color, each an inch thick. It's the grandest piece of simplicity you will see in many a day, it costs \$100 and if you would like to put something in her "bood-war" that she will use till her eyes give out, buy it in the Village.

We stood beside a postman in a big office building downtown yesterday waiting for the elevator. His bag of mail was comfortably parked on his abdomen and in his hand he held a highly colored and apparently comic post card. "This is for a lady," he said, meeting our eyes without confusion—turning the card over matter-of-factly to look at the picture. "Do they correspond much by postcard?" we asked with interest. "All the time," he said. "but they don't get nowhere." The lift door shot open and he handed the card to the operator. "Miss Blank in? Give her that, will you," and he ambled away. We boarded the lift, the door clanged, and we rose slowly. The operator obviously preoccupied. "What's that word?" he said to us hoarsely as he opened the door at our floor. "I haven't got me glasses. . . . It didn't get nowhere."

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YOUTH'S EYE VIEW

The report on marriage and extra-marital relationships, just issued by the Ontario Young Men's Council of the Y. M. C. A., under the title "Youth's Eye View of Some Problems Connected with Getting Married," is too important and interesting a document to be dismissed with a mere comment, and SATURDAY NIGHT thinks it desirable to place at least the general conclusions of the report before its readers. The report is based largely on a survey of a sample group of "young men from a considerable number of cities and towns in Ontario." The technique of the survey is pretty clearly described. The members of the group were at an average (median) distance from the time of leaving school of seven years, and had an average (median) income of about \$800. Over a quarter had an automobile, but almost none had any appreciable financial assets except life insurance. Three-quarters were living with their parents. Just half had a "steady girl," but only a quarter were "planning marriage" and only about 18 per cent. were engaged. A question as to the attitude of their friends and acquaintances towards extra-marital relationships brought the answer that these are condemned "moderately" from 23 per cent. and "little or not at all" from 76 per cent. "Promiscuous" relationships, on the other hand, were emphatically and almost unanimously condemned. The conclusion of the report is as follows:

THERE remains sufficient evidence to suggest that there is occurring among young men (and women) a crisis of two aspects, the second growing out of the first; a widespread postponement of marriage among the normal marrying age groups; and a tendency toward a breakdown of traditional standards of sexual morality.

Let it be stated most emphatically that the first of these is the more ominous social tendency, of which the second is largely a symptom. The fact which gives cause for greatest alarm is that, due to the conditions enumerated above, a large proportion of young men find it virtually impossible to marry and set up a home at the time of life at which they would normally do so, and can have no confidence that they will ever be able to do so except at the cost of a drastic reduction in living standards.

THE nub of the question seems to be this: Shall we modify our traditional morality to fit changing economic conditions, or shall we change the conditions which threaten our morals?

There is no doubt that economic forces have played a powerful part in the evolution of social customs, and history shows few examples of customs which have long survived among the masses of men and women when they have come into conflict with the economic environment in which the same masses live their daily life.

If the above generalization be applied to our particular problem, we must accept two conclusions. The first is that if existing economic conditions continue, either permanently or intermittently, it will be impossible to maintain the traditional standards of morality among large groups of young people who are the victims of these conditions. In brief, if the Y. M. C. A. is interested in maintaining the institutions of chastity, marriage and the home, it must direct its efforts toward assuring that young Canadians receive adequate means to marry and establish homes.

It should be admitted that the achievement of this objective will necessarily be a lengthy process. A well-balanced program must include measures of two sorts:

(a) Palliatives, or temporary measures of immediate applicability for assisting young men in meeting the present situation and adjusting themselves to it;

(b) Remedies, or long-run measures directed toward the removal of its causes.

1. As immediate palliative measures, every effort should be made to provide a large and varied program of activities for young men. Anything which the Y. can do to provide healthy and interesting avenues of sublimation will be of value in cushioning the impact of the present crisis.

2. A useful service to young people who are planning marriage would be performed by giving them assistance



LADY TWEEDSMUIR'S MOTHER, the Hon. Mrs. Norman Grosvenor, C.B.E., arrived at Quebec in the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Britain* to visit Their Excellencies, the Governor-General and Lady Tweedsmuir. She was met at the boat by her grandsons, the Hon. J. N. S. Buchan, left, and the Hon. Alastair Buchan, right.

in adjusting themselves to a standard of living within their incomes. This may be accomplished in several ways:

(a) By providing information and suggestions concerning the planning of family budgets and controlling expenditures, advantageous purchasing and efficient household management. Such a service might prove to be of great value to young married people who are inexperienced in managing a home.

(b) By providing free or inexpensive social and cultural activities for young married people.

(c) By initiating and supporting any public or private policies directed toward improving the economic status of underprivileged groups. A contemporary example is the housing question.

3. Another valuable contribution which might be made is to stimulate thorough study and unemotional consideration of the problem of married women working for wages outside the home.

While much might be accomplished in this field, it is obvious that the employment of a wife is a temporary remedy only. As soon as there are children, it is almost impossible for most women to continue in outside employment. The majority of women with families can render their most valuable contribution to society and to themselves in their own homes.

WE FOUND that there were two major causes of the generally low incomes of the young men. Firstly, there is the relatively weak bargaining power of the employee in relation to his employer.

The second and related cause for low incomes is the condition of general economic depression which both decreases the gross income of employers from which the incomes of their employees must be paid, and accentuates the superiority of bargaining power on the side of the employer.

If the object of the Y. M. C. A. be to help young men secure higher incomes, it must be prepared to attack both of these conditions. It must advocate and support any measures directed toward equalizing the bargaining power of employer and employee, and it must advocate and support such measures as are designed not only to bring to an end the condition of economic depression and unemployment, but to prevent the recurrence of such conditions. It should be recognized that the achievement of either of these objectives will call for a drastic modification of the present economic system. If time should reveal that the results shown by our survey are inherent in the system of today, then the Associations must choose between taking a stand against that system, and abandoning the young men to their present fate with an acceptance of the concomitant breakdown of moral standards.

FOR any one of a number of reasons a controversial subject seems to come up in every serious consideration of the marriage question with young people. Birth control.

Many young people who could manage marriage by rigorous economy could not and will not face the extra financial burden of children—not because they do not want them, but because they refuse to have them born into unstable conditions of less than sufficient means for complete living, including healthful housing, adequate nourishment, good education and vocational training, as well as normal happy play and recreation in wholesome surroundings.

This attitude, sometimes termed selfish in individuals, may be in the best interest of the community as well. If our future economic development fails to provide employment for a population increasing at the present rate, we must either maintain the surplus on some form of public relief (paid for by increased taxation), let it be "eliminated," or not have it born.

The economically more fortunate citizens (who usually head small families), are already protesting against the first of these alternatives, and the second can scarcely commend itself to a Christian nation.

These are some of the points which suggest that we ask ourselves if we would not do better to furnish birth control information freely, openly, and without the stigma of illegality, to all young people contemplating marriage—if we would not do better and be more Christian to make intelligence and love the basis of social control rather than ignorance and fear.

THE only permanent remedy is to provide the young men with more ample and secure incomes. The effectiveness of all other measures of amelioration depends, in the long run, upon the success of measures designed to increase the incomes of young men to a point which will enable them to marry, establish homes, and have families sufficiently large to avoid a diminishing population.

TRAVELERS

Mrs. H. D. Kingstone and Miss Peggy Kingstone have returned to Montreal from France, where Miss Kingstone spent the winter at school, and have left for their cottage at Metis Beach.

Dr. W. Gordon Dunstan, master at Crescent School, Dentonia Park, Toronto, is in charge of two groups, traveling to Great Britain under the auspices of the Overseas Education League, sailing recently on the Duchess of Atholl.

On arrival in Scotland, the group of university undergraduates will be met by representatives of the League and will proceed south. The preparatory school boys will stay with Dr. Dunstan at Edinburgh, Chester, Stratford-on-Avon, Oxford, and London. For part of their time, these young boys will be guests at well-known preparatory schools in England and at the homes of English boys. On August 8th, the boys will sail for Canada from Southampton on the *Empress of Britain*. With them will be English schoolboys who are to visit Canada and to stay in Canadian homes.

Mrs. Palmer Wright and her children, of Toronto, are visiting Mrs. Wright's parents, Sir Percy and Lady Sherwood, at Blue Sea Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Southam and their family have left Ottawa for their summer home at Portland on the Rideau.

Mrs. Stanley Conyers, of Hamilton, Bermuda, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Norman Jarvis, of Toronto, and they are leaving shortly to spend a week in Montreal and Ottawa, and will also visit Lunenburg in Quebec.

Miss Irene Noble, of Regina, Sask., formerly of Peterboro, Ont., sailed from Vancouver, June 27, on the *Empress of Canada* for the Orient. Her tour includes Japan, China, the Philippines and Honolulu.

Mrs. J. S. Irvin, of Ottawa, has left for Muskoka, Ont., where she is the guest of Mrs. Britton Osler, of Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Hilton Tudhope, of Toronto, have opened their cottage at the Royal Muskoka Hotel, Lake Rosseau, Ont. Mr. and Mrs. Norman Caudwell, accompanied by their two

daughters, were recent guests at the hotel, as were Doctor and Mrs. R. A. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Edmonds and Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Armstrong, and Mrs. A. L. Elsworth, who was accompanied by her daughter.

Lady Stavert has left Montreal for Annisquam Beach, Mass., to visit her daughters, Mrs. Graham Stewart and Mrs. H. G. Welsford, who are occupying a cottage there for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham Shephard, of London, England, who went to the Pacific Coast aboard the C.P.R. anniversary train, will on their return spend a few days in Montreal with Mrs. Shephard's father, Mr. Murray Gibbon, prior to sailing for England on July 17.

Mrs. H. S. Osler, of Cap d'Antibes, France, is spending the summer with her son, Mr. Philip Osler, and Mrs. Osler, at Senneville, Que.

Baron Louis Empain, of Montreal, sailed recently on his yacht, *L'Oiseau Blanc*, on a month's cruise to Newfoundland. His guests included Mr. and Mrs. Stirling Maxwell, Miss

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And in Canada itself, en route, you have over 600 miles of majestic mountain scenery—Banff and Lake Louise—the Pacific Coast, Canada's Evergreen Playground—the St. Lawrence Seaway.

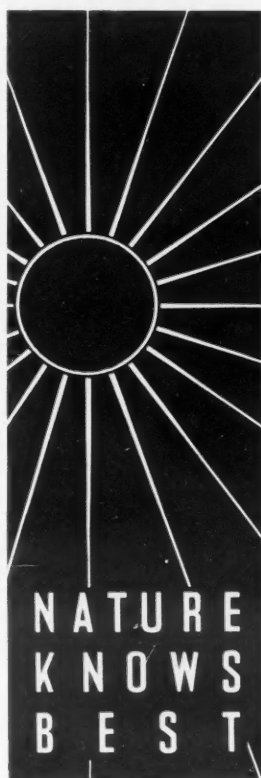
Full information from your own travel agent or E. F. THOMPSON, Steamship General Agent, Canadian Pacific Building, Toronto.

Canadian Pacific

Genevieve Hone and Miss Deane Richardson. At Father Point, Baron Empain will be joined by several guests from Belgium.

Mrs. E. A. Beardmore has left Montreal for Prout's Neck, Maine, where she will spend the summer at the Black Point Inn. Her grandson, Master Hugh Cleveland, will join her for the month of August.

Mrs. Richard Bonnycaste has left Winnipeg to spend a few weeks with Judge and Mrs. Bonnycaste in Dauphin.



NATURE KNOWS BEST

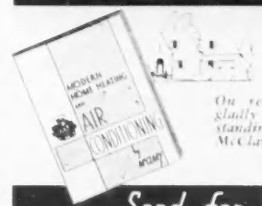


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CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

"HEAVEN preserve us!" said a smart old lady ahead as we came out of the theatre the other night and found rain coming down like the Johnstown Flood. I thought it a quaint exclamation at the time.

Descending from a ladder and regarding the immense basket of cherries I had picked in a high wind for the sheer fun of the thing today I recalled the phrase.

A laden cherry tree on a blue and gold day is a grand sight. The fruit looks like jewels and is such easy picking. Balanced high on a ladder any gourmand is apt to get carried away. You come down to earth with a vengeance though, when you have to take the blessed little stone out of every one. Nobody, to my knowledge, has as yet invented a better way of doing it than the traditional way with a hairpin, but even with a first class hairpin and the best will in the world it's a tedious job.

When somebody else has stoned them I intend making a limited amount of cherry jam which we like on toast for tea, the rest of the fruit is to be "canned." I find there are innumerable uses for red cherries in a good rich syrup. Practically all recipes that call for fresh cherries cooked with sugar are nearly as good made with your own bottled ones; cherry soup for instance and cherry tart. Here follow recipes for both. Get on with stoning your cherries, my pets.

Cherry Soup.—The original recipe calls for 4 large cups of cherries, covered with 1 quart of water and brought to the boil. Half a cup of sugar is then added and boiling continued till the cherries are soft. They are then put through a sieve. That's the way you start if you are making the soup this month.

If using your own bottled cherries (like mine, I hope!) two cups of the cooked and stoned cherries will be enough and their juice must be reduced with water to make a quart. Put the cherries through a sieve and add the juice and water.

Now, put the puree on the fire again and stir in one tablespoonful of arrowroot first mixed with cold water to a smooth paste. When clear remove from the fire, add the juice of half a lemon and 1 liqueur glass of cherry brandy. Add more sugar if you do not on sweets. I do not advise it.

The following is an elegant American sweet for a party. This recipe will serve six. It should be made with big juicy black cherries. Your own bottled red ones will do nicely, but have it your own way.

Sift 1 1/3 cups of flour with 1 level teaspoon of sugar and 1/2 teaspoon salt. Work into this with the finger tips a generous 1/2 cup of butter. Bind together with one very slightly beaten egg. Toss on a floured board, pat it out and spread it with one tablespoon of very rich cream. (You will be wanting some to whip later on, use that.) Fold so as to enclose all the cream and roll out. Fold again, and set in the refrigerator to chill for 3 hours. Take out, roll to a size to line a tart tin, trim and crimp the edges. Lay a piece of waxed paper in the bottom of the crust and fill with dried beans, peas, rice, or even little pebbles, well washed. Brush the edge with beaten egg and cook in a fairly hot oven till brown. Remove the paper and what ever you have used to hold it down, and cool.

While the pastry is cooking make a "syrup." Mix 1/2 a cup of sugar with 2 tablespoons of flour and a pinch of salt. Beat 2 whole eggs and add them to the flour and sugar. Add, slowly, 2 cups of hot milk. Cook in a double boiler until very thick. Cool and add 1/2 a teaspoon of vanilla. When very cold stir in 1/2 a cup of whipped cream. Spread this in the tart.

Make a thick syrup by boiling 1 cup of sugar with 1/2 a cup of water for 5 minutes. Put the stoned big black cherries in this and let them cook for half an hour. Remove them from the juice and lay them on a plate to cool. Or drain your own bottled fruit. Boil down the syrup for juice from the bottled cherries with a little more sugar added until it is very thick. Arrange the cherries on

the tart so as to cover the custard completely and glaze with the reduced juice. You may like to add a drop of cochineal looks professional. I like my own rather pale.

Another party sweet with special appeal just now when red cherries are at their best, and also with plenty of swank, is

Cherries Cooked in Red Wine.—Cut half the stems off big red cherries, leaving a little handle on each. Put them in an enamel pan and add 2 cups of good Claret, a small stick of cinnamon, and one cup of sugar. Cook slowly for ten minutes. Let them cool and then remove them one by one from the juice, setting them stems up on a dish. Put the juice back on the stove and reduce it until quite thick, then add 1 tablespoon of currant jelly. When the jelly has melted pour over the cherries and serve very cold with macaroons or lady-fingers. You don't have to stone the fruit. Hurrah!

An English sweet with cherries demands kirsch or maraschino, otherwise it is simple enough and both good-looking and good. Different things, as you connoisseurs of one thing or another should know.

Stone a pound of sweet black cherries and cook them gently in one cup of sugar and 1/2 a cup of water. Keep the cherries as whole as possible. When lightly cooked, cool and add two tablespoons of either liqueur.

Take champagne, or tall sherry glasses and put a macaroon in the centre of each, nearly fill the glass with the cooked cherries and some of the juice, fill up with whipped cream and top with chopped pistachio nuts.

For the cool day that comes occasionally even in our July, I can recommend this hot cherry pudding to those who like hot puddings even in July. It isn't a party sweet but it's a home run. It can, of course, be made just as well, if not better, with bottled cherries in January! But here it is now.

Make a shortcake mixture thus, and roll it out to a 1/4 inch thickness. Sift 2 cups pastry flour, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon baking powder. Rub into these 1 tablespoon of butter and mix to a soft dough with 3/4 cup rich cream. Turn onto a floured board, knead slightly and roll out thin. Sprinkle over this drained and cooked cherries. Roll like a jelly roll and press edges and close the ends as neatly as possible. Arrange in a buttered pan and pour around it 1 cup of sugar mixed with two cups of cold water. Bake 25 minutes in a hot oven, basting 3 times. Thicken the cherry juice with a little arrowroot and use hot as a pudding sauce. Naturally it's a better sauce if you put in some brandy or liqueur. I wouldn't deceive you.

You have heard the expression "Cherry Ripe, I cry." It was taking the stones out made them cry.

TRAVELERS

Miss Winifred Molson has left Montreal for Lake Edward, where she will be the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Stuart Ritchie, for a short time and later will visit in Quebec before joining her mother, Mrs. Kenneth Molson, in St. Patrick.

Lady Eaton, of Toronto, is expected to arrive in London shortly, from Vienna, where she has been staying. Mrs. R. E. Chisholm, of Toronto, has returned from visiting her daughter, Mrs. D. O. Arnold, in Rosseau, and has left for England on the Duchess of York.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Owen, C.B.E., and Mrs. Owen and their three daughters, of Montreal, have sailed in the Aurania to England.

Mrs. M. L. Wright, of Edmonton, Alta., is visiting her brother, Dr. Oliver Rogers, of Toronto. She is accompanied by her daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. G. Mussen, of Montreal, are the guests of Lady Baille at "Lissonally," Oakville, Ont.

Major and Mrs. Hetherington, Mr. J. E. Hetherington and Miss Nancy Hetherington, of Toronto, are at Banff Springs Hotel.



DUBONNET, CHARTRUSE, PEACOCK BLUE AND WHITE predominate in the flowered design of this chiffon afternoon frock. A huge cabbage rose in dubonnet silk organdie marks the front of the bodice. The soft fullness of the skirt is repeated in the ruffled shoulder cape of silk organdie. The dubonnet bako hat is trimmed with open-work flowers and a band of mist-blue ribbon, hanging in ties below the brim. From The Robert Simpson Co. Ltd.

Brigadier-General and Mrs. H. S. Bickert and Miss Winifred Bickert, of Montreal, have sailed to spend the summer abroad.

Toronto members and guests who were at the Seignior Club, Quebec, to attend the annual Horse Show, included Miss Norah Eaton, Mrs. A. W. Miles, Mr. J. C. Laidlaw, Mrs. R. A. Laidlaw, Mrs. R. B. Buchanan,

Mrs. Harry Sifton, Mr. E. Gunn, Miss L. J. Gunn, Mr. G. R. Corrie, Mr. and Mrs. Peter White.

Miss Florence Coristine has returned to Ottawa from Chicago, where she spent the winter studying music.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. E. Burns, of Liverpool, England, were the guests of Colonel and



Mrs. J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, at their country home on the Ottawa River opposite the Seignior Club, Que.

Mrs. M. Latchford, Mrs. F. H. Smith and Mrs. Wilson Tackaberry, of Toronto, have sailed on the Lady Nelson for the West Indies cruise.

Captain and Mrs. C. C. Mann, of St. John's, Que., were at the Seignior Club.

Miss Ulla in the Province of Quebec, for the annual horse show.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kingsmill and their little daughter of Toronto, are visiting Mr. Kingsmill's mother, Lady Kingsmill, at Portland-on-the-Rideau.

Mrs. Victor Ross, of Toronto, has sailed on the Aurania for England.

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PICTURESQUE, yet beautifully simple, this frock of shell pink chiffon is trimmed about the neckline, both back and front, with rosettes of pink silk organdie. The triple cape of the same delicate shade in silk organdie, is removable for evening. The picture hat of pale pink bako has drawn-work trimming, a ribbon edge and a ribbon band tied in a soft bow. From The Robert Simpson Co. Ltd.

SOCIAL WORLD

THOUGH the eyes of the experts were turned towards the show ring where the bluest of blooded horses were being put through their paces, there were plenty of counter attractions around it when people from Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and many other points converged at the Seignior Club for the club's fifth annual horse show. Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency, the Governor-General of Canada, Lord Tweedsmuir, the event, which has become one of the largest and smartest shows in Canada, enjoyed more than the blessing of an honorary committee of outstanding citizens.

Like all horse shows, it was confusing to the uninitiated and thrilling to the experts, but to all it was a colorful and amusing affair. The race and steeplechase tracks, laid out on a broad, elevated field commanded by two tiny hillocks, and the show ring which they embrace, all combine into a picture of exceptional beauty against a background of lake and forest.

There were many family groups and reunions among the exhibitors who hailed from both Provinces. There were, of course, the W. B. Clendons with three and four riders and more horses in several classes, and all four ribbons to their credit in some cases. Colonel and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton watched their daughter Nora with her ribbons. Captain and Mrs. Churchill Mann both rode their entries; there were the Sittons, and Sam Jarvis, and Susan Ross, and Elliott Corville from Toronto; the Fred and Larry Porters from Montreal, the former with his son Fred, Junior, and young John doing well in the ring; there were several from Ottawa, including Dr. H. B. Moffatt, Dr. F. W. C. Mohr, R. Hector Aubrey, Miss Mona Froulx, Miss Ida Hare and then among the spectators, Dr. D. M. Robertson, Dr. George Hooper, Col. F. B. Inkster, former officer commanding the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, Harold Allen, Miss Dorothy Hardy, Miss B. Tremaine and Brian White.

Montreal exhibitors included the leading 17th Duke of York's Hussars, L. P. Desforais, J. W. Nesbitt, Roy Anderson, Mrs. R. W. Jaxell, the J. M. Harts, Hugh Ogilvie and others, all of whom have given the moral support of groups of friends.

On the honorary committee were Major-General Sir James H. Macdonald, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police through whom last year the Seignior Club was privileged to present a colorful musical ride the same that made such a hit last year at the Madison Square Garden Horse Show. Sir Edward Beatty, C.B.E., chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, president of the Seignior Club itself, and a frequent visitor to the club, Dr. A. Alexander of Montreal, Mrs. W. B. Anderson of Kingston, Mrs. W. H. P. Edkins of Toronto, Mrs. J. T. Stewart of London, whose various military districts were represented by several officers and staff of the permanent and non-permanent active militia of Canada, offering all of their influence to the show. W. B. Ireland, of Troy, Ontario, who has been the club's most active and enthusiastic supporter in the matter of horse shows, and whose family and horse have performed most successfully in the show ring, Colonel R. Y. Eaton, summer club member whose support has taken the form of entries nearly every year, Kenneth T. Davies, of Montreal, one of the Province's best horsemen, Hon. Adair Goddard, Premier of the Province of Quebec, whose mind must be very much occupied with politics at this juncture, Dr. H. Hooper of the Ottawa Hunt and Riding Club, who with others from the capital, helped inaugurate the club's first efforts at racing a show five years ago, John Irwin of Montreal, and St. Andrew's Club P.T.A., whose trophy is one of the most coveted in the Seignior competition, Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, H. S. McLennan, Ottawa again a club member who has taken a lively interest and whose daughter, Mrs. Churchill Mann, entered with her husband, Captain Mann of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, from St. Johns, P.E.I., George A. Knox, the Montreal champion of the Montreal Hunt, who was an interested spectator, George Whelan, vice-president of the C.P.R., and with Mrs. Steichen has been a frequent visitor to his club this summer, Major-General C. F. Constance, D.S.O., of Ottawa, Col. David L. Ogilvie, M.P.H., of the Montreal Hunt, and E. F. Seagram, of Waterloo, Ont., who donated a trophy in the ladies' hunter class.

The executive committee in charge of the show consisted of W. B. Ireland, chairman, R. F. Porter, of Montreal, who has a summer home at the construction high on a hilltop overlooking the Ottawa valley at the Seignior Club, and whose sons are all keen young sportsmen, Kilgour Wilson, of Leachville Mills, who is chiefly interested in harness horses, Lieut. Colonel J. D. Fraser, and Captain C. C. Mann, two cavalrymen

who have helped give the event its strong military cast; Geoffrey P. Hedges, of Montreal, secretary of the Seignior Club, who was a judge recently at the Montreal Hunt show, Walter Shepard, the club's sports expert.

MUCH of the entertaining of the past weeks has centred around the season's brides. The marriage of Betty Edmonds, the pretty daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Edmonds, of Toronto, to Mr. Neil Dey, has been preceded by much entertaining. Among those giving parties in her honor have been Miss Caroline Grant and Miss Virginia Irwin, who have "showered" the bride with handkerchiefs and gifts for the kitchen of her new home. Mr. and Mrs. Leighton MacWhinney had a jolly cocktail party, and Miss Frances Campbell entertained at another cocktail party, Miss Margaret Clarkson entertained at a tea on the Saturday preceding the wedding in honor of Miss Edmonds, and this was followed by another party given by Miss Helen Marriott in the evening.

And in Winnipeg, the marriage of Miss Ruth Glasco to Mr. Thomas Moore, of Denver, was preceded by a round of events. Mrs. Oscar McBean was the hostess at a breakfast party, and in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth G. Southam had a dinner for the wedding party at the Motor Country Club. Mrs. Rankine Nesbitt, of Toronto, who was one of the bridesmaids, and her sister, Miss Elizabeth Anderson, were there. They were guests at the Fort Garry. Miss Betty Riley entertained at luncheon at their summer home at Springfield, when a large number of the out-of-town guests were present. Mrs. C. E. Huntington and Mrs. Gordon Komantz entertained in honor of the bride and groom and wedding party at a buffet supper at Mrs. Komantz's home, the party later going on to dance at the St. Charles Country Club. That afternoon Miss Margaret Northwood had entertained at the cocktail party hour for Miss Glasco and Mr. Moore, the party going on to the buffet dinner.



AT SEIGNIOR CLUB. Mr. David Drury, Miss Nancy Toller, Mr. Kenneth Cowan and Miss Joan Ahearn, all of Ottawa, are seen in a moment of leisurely relaxation on the terrace at the Seignior Club in the Province of Quebec.

after. The last of the parties for this popular couple was the dinner Mr. and Mrs. Philip Chester gave at the Motor Country Club (Mr. Chester has just returned from England), when the younger and older members of the wedding party and visitors were the guests.

was a perfect setting for the reception. Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Henderson receiving beneath a marquee on the lawn.

ENGAGEMENTS

The engagement is announced of Avis Winifred Anderson, elder daughter of Mrs. Herbert D. Smith, of Vancouver, and the late Mr. S. Blake Anderson, to Mr. Crawford Emerson Gamely, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred R. Gamely, of Newdale, Manitoba. The wedding is to take place in Toronto the latter part of July.

Mr. and Mrs. John Allen Irwin, of Campbellford, Ont., announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen May, to Dr. Fletcher Bell Sharp, of Toronto. The marriage will take place quietly on July 16.

MARRIAGES

CHRIST'S Church Cathedral was the scene of the marriage June 29, of Sonya Marie, daughter of Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Gordon Henderson, "Idylwyld," Hamilton, to Mr. Robert Duncan Sinclair, son of Dr. and Mrs.

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D. G. Sinclair, of Woodstock, Ont. The Bishop of Niagara, Rt. Rev. L. W. B. Bronghall, and the Dean of Niagara, Rev. C. E. Riley, officiated at the choral service. The bride's attendants were Miss Daphne Henderson, maid of honor for her sister, Miss Althea Riley and Miss Margaret Brennan. Mr. Douglas Sinclair, of Toronto, was best man for his brother, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair will reside in Woodstock.

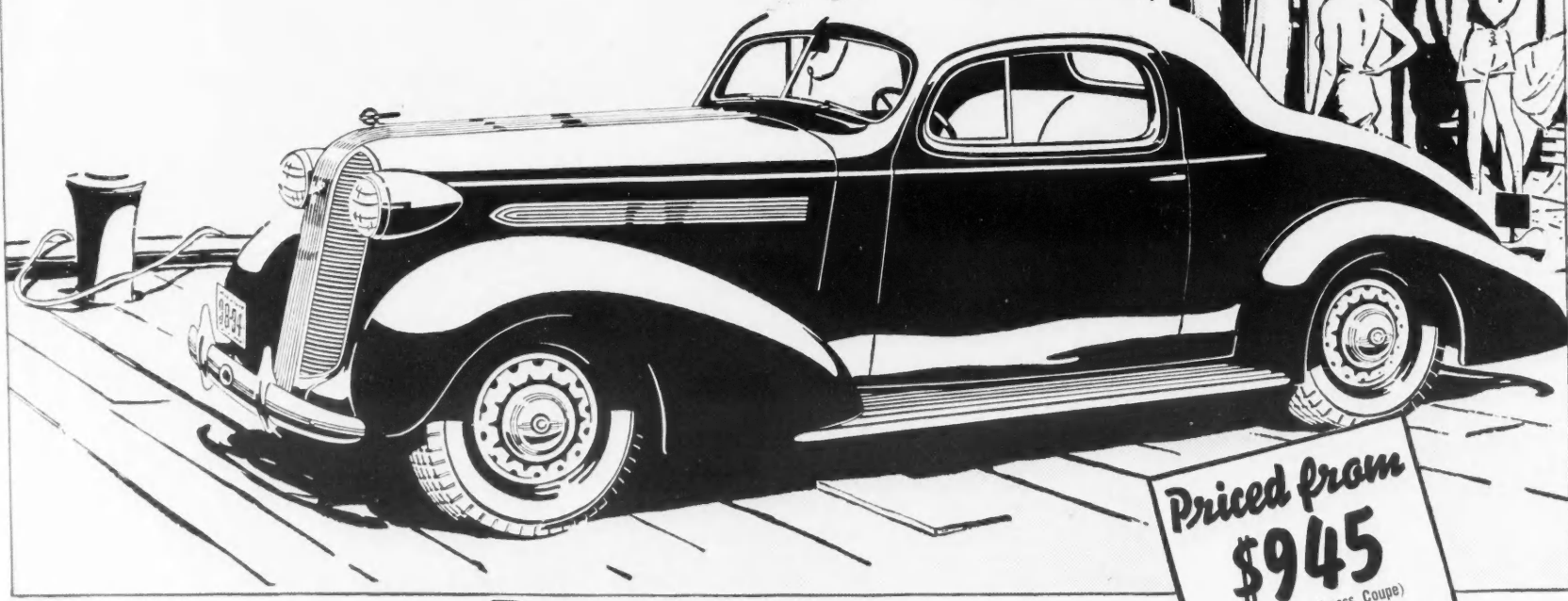
THE wedding of Ruth Eleanor, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Holden, of Brampton, to Mr. Lawrence Herbert Austen Pilkington, second son of Mr. R. A. and the Honorable Mrs. Pilkington of St. Helen's, England, took place June 27, at "Hexhill," Clarkson, Ont., home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Harris H. Fudger. The bride, who was given in marriage by her uncle, Mr. Arthur Wickens,

was gown in white brocade. Miss Isabel Fraser was her only attendant. Mr. Roger Pilkington, brother of the groom, was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Pilkington left for Northern Ontario, where they will remain until August, when they will go to St. Helen's.

ASHCROFT MANOR, Ashcroft, B.C., the home of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Fitz-Allen Cornwall, was the scene of the marriage July 4 of Margaret Garnatt, younger daughter of Mrs. Tatlow, of Vancouver and Victoria, and the late Hon. R. G. Tatlow, to Mr. John David Ross, only son of Major-General J. M. Ross and Mrs. Ross, of London. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. Kenneth Tatlow, and the marriage service was conducted by Rev. E. R. Bartlett, of Ashcroft.

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ENGAGEMENTS

Rev. Dr. Angus A. Graham and Mrs. Graham of Trinity United Church, Glencoe, Ontario, announce the engagement of their daughter, Janet Stephen, to Mr. Baden Orville Wilson, of Regina, Saskatchewan, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson, of Moose Jaw. The marriage will take place at Trinity Manse, Glencoe, early in August.



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THE GULF CRUISE LANDS

THE trend is North this summer—North to a new and unspoiled land—where dazzling icebergs drift serene—where beetling cliffs rebuke the screaming gulls—where lands of breathless beauty confine a tranquil sea.

Here's where color was born! More shades of green than the eye can count—ice-carved rocks which run through reds, purples, whites, blacks and greys—brilliant summer sunshine that teases bizarre hues out of the sea.

But when night comes to this rim of the Arctic, the visitor learns why it is referred to as the "home" of the Northern Lights! Suddenly one is aware of a ghostly illumination that seems to come from nowhere and then the spectacle commences. Great, fan-like beams of rippling, blending, brilliant rainbows of the night... an awe-inspiring curtain of shot silk that sweeps across a thousand miles of sky.

These lands beckon to the seekers of romance, yet are only around the corner from eastern summer resorts! Let's look at a map of eastern Canada. Now, let's cruise to these wonderful lands on a pencil point!

Ready? ... We start from Montreal (or Quebec if we prefer). Montreal is easy to find. It's right where the St. Lawrence River crosses in and it's well worth a visit for its own sake. Here is the metropolis of Britain's greatest Dominion, a great seaport a thousand miles from the sea. You'll hear more French than English here and you'll see a charming mixture of the old and the new.

But we're anxious to be away and our cruise ship awaits us. The whistle roars impatiently, the gang-plank is pulled ashore. We're off on our dream cruise to the untrammeled lands of the mysterious North.

Let your pencil slide down the St. Lawrence to Quebec. Here is a towering old citadel atop Canada's guardian rock, with the huge modern Chateau Frontenac Hotel just alongside it, epitomizing the old and the new in one sweep of the eye.

DOWN THE RIVER

BUT the whistle blows again and the New Northland takes us away down the river (run your pencil along the South Shore) past the beautiful Isle of Orleans and along the rolling, verdant shores of the lower St. Lawrence where the "Quebecois" till their lands and peace hangs sweetly on the summer air.

Presently we come to the Gaspé coast where the hills are clad with timber and the shore is dotted with tiny fishing villages. Let's stop and go ashore at one as we do on the real cruise.

A fleet of fishing craft lies beached near the breakwater. There are two streets: one that runs up the beach to the parish church atop the hill and the other that crosses this thoroughfare at right angles to form the familiar "shore road". A kindly priest explains to us the hopes and aspirations of his simple flock. An old man who is mending a broken net gives us news of the fishing. The grocer who sells us cigarettes remarks that the blueberries are not up to standard this year.

Just where we leave the Gaspé shoreline to cut away across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is famous Percé Rock, a weird miniature Gibraltar—a monument to ten thousand years of wind and tide-water.

Perhaps we'll pause at Prince Edward Island, Canada's smallest province, frequently referred to as "the garden of the gulf". If we do we'll see something of the calm, unhurried life that has made philosophers of so many of the islanders. Prince Edward Island is pastoral—tranquil.

Land is dead astern and we are racing across the Gulf to Newfoundland, oldest colony of England. Corner Brook is our destination and we reach it after thirty miles of breathless beauty as we steam through the wondrous Bay of Islands.

IN NEWFOUNDLAND

NEWFOUNDLAND is different from Gaspé—different from any other land unless, perhaps, one likens it to Norway. Here is fjord-indented coast with a line so irregular that early explorers thought it was a group of many islands instead of one. Here is a land of rugged strength, unspayed by searing heat. Through deep-chasmed fjords we gain glimpses of a towering, forested hinterland—much of it unknown—all of it unspoiled.

Up the rugged coast we go, past Greenly Island with its lonely lighthouse, and striking the Labrador Coast at Forteau Bay before entering the Straits of Belle Isle. Then it is but a short run out into the open Atlantic and round the corner of St. Anthony, Newfoundland. (Are you following with your pencil?) This is the home of the famous Grenfell Mission—or rather the headquarters of it, for the mission has posts all through this northland. It was along these shores and among these poor fisher people that the name Grenfell became famous. Here Sir Wilfred piloted his frail Esquimaux kayak through perilous seas to succor the sick—here he bent his head to zero blizzards while his huskies panted through the storm to get supplies where they were needed—here the name of Sir Wilfred Grenfell is revered, and rightly so.

But we leave the tiny drydock, the busy mission craft school and the other evidences of faith and fortitude, to penetrate still farther north to awe-inspiring Labrador the silent, grim barrier of the Arctic.

Who can describe Labrador? Grim and silent and yet fascinating in its austerity, it has been known to man since the days of the Norse vikings, yet always seems to the visitor aloof, as though guarding its secrets from the curious.



BONAVENTURE ISLAND, GASPE COAST.

—Photo courtesy Clarke Steamship Co.

TRAVELERS

Mrs. Sanford Evans and her daughter, Miss Margaret Evans, have left Winnipeg to be the guests of Mrs. James A. Richardson at Lake of the Woods. Mrs. George Blinn, another daughter, has left for her home in Vancouver.

Major Henry Sherwood has left Winnipeg for Ottawa and on his return will leave for Victoria, to which point he has been transferred.

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DUBLIN FROM THE AIR. A recent photograph taken from one of the planes of the new air service connecting Dublin with Liverpool. Prominent in the picture are the River Liffey, the Kingsbridge railway terminus and the piers of Kingstown harbor. In the distance are the Wicklow hills.

HOUSE OF LORDS DEBATES

BY P. O'D.

SANCTIONS being the tiresome and backneyed subject they are, let us keep away from the House of Commons in case we should be led into talking about them. Let us, instead, wander around into the House of Lords, where the atmosphere is still but soothing. If it does suggest something of the graveyard, it at least has its quiet and dignity.

Years ago some distinguished peer or other, the unfortunate thing about distinguished peers is that one can so seldom remember their names, said that making a speech in the House of Lords was rather like "addressing a collection of tombstones by candlelight." Not exhilarating perhaps, but at least the tombstones don't leap to their feet and bellow hoarse insults at you. They take it lying down.

Last week, however, the House of Lords took stock of itself in the matter of oratory, and the result was an admirable and most entertaining debate. The question was whether or not speeches should be read, and the debate was on a motion by Lord Crawford that "in the opinion of this House the growing practice of reading speeches is to be deprecated as alien to the custom of this House, and injurious to the traditional conduct of its debates."

In the end the motion was carried. It may do some good. It may prevent a few horses from bluffing on their brother peers long-winded documents prepared for them by earnest young secretaries in the hope of more pay. On the other hand, it may keep certain diffident peers, who really have something to say, from saying it. Besides, where is the line to be drawn between a written speech and the voluminous notes that some of our more serious orators consider indispensable?

Whether or not the motion does any permanent good, the discussion produced a series of speeches which, for urbanity, grace of diction, and a certain ironic humor would be hard to equal in any deliberative assembly in the world. And they were delivered, not read. If that is the sort of thing the House of Lords can do without manuscript or notes, there seems to be full justification for Lord Crawford's motion.

But then, of course, this was a debate in which the horses very wisely took no part, though Lord Mottistone, the former Major-General Seeley, characteristically spent most of his time explaining to the House what a devil of a fellow he is, and how he once introduced the Army Estimates in the Commons without a single note or figure for reference. But even Lord Mottistone said one good thing, when he advised his brother peers to blurt right out what they had in their minds, if they had anything, and trust to the reporters to make sense of it in the newspapers next day. Kind y fellows, reporters!

BEST of all was probably the speech of Lord Snell, the Labor peer, though he was almost the only one who pleaded for the readers. He suggested that form, however set and deliberate, was better than "fluency without form and spontaneity without useful information." Burke always read his more important speeches. And Lord Snell recalled a friend of his visiting Lord Morley, and finding that distinguished writer and speaker busily engaged.

"You find me," said Morley, "very laboriously preparing my impromptu remarks for this afternoon in the House of Lords."

Lord Snell went on to say of himself that, after fifty years of public speaking, he still found their lordships' House the most difficult assembly he had ever addressed.

It is not exactly that one speaks to a dead wall of countenances, but that one speaks to an audience which is bored and resigned to the inevitable. What disturbs the speaker is not opposition, because that stimulates and brings out reserves of power. It is the silent resentment evident on your lordships' faces. When one speaks in the House and hears the sound of one's own voice, one feels almost like bawling in church.

This is a lot of stress to devote to an interesting but not very important debate. I cannot, however, resist quoting Balfour's advice to Lord Halifax, Lord Halifax, who was then Lord Irwin, had just entered the House of Commons, and confessed to Balfour that he felt very diffident there.

"My dear fellow," said Balfour, "there is no reason whatever for being frightened. All you have to do is to speak as often as you can, and as long as you can, and so you will rapidly acquire that contempt for your audience that every bore always has."

LAST week was Ascot Week, and the famous race meeting was flourishing with fair women in the most amazing creations of the modern modiste, and brave men in pearl-grey toppers and the sorts of coats that go with the things. There appear also to have been some horses there, though naturally no one but the "bookies" paid very much attention to them. Other people just paid the "bookies."

But, alas, Ascot was not the place it was in other years. The meeting was in most respects a great success, but the Royal Mourning cast a shadow over it. King Edward very thoughtfully directed that there should be no signs of public mourning, and the Royal Enclosure was packed as usual with the fair, the famous, and the financially fat. But the Royal Box itself was closed.

Saddest of all, the Royal Procession along the course from the Golden Gates to the Royal Pavilion did not take place. That is one of the great sights of Ascot, the greatest of all, in fact, that long line of old-fashioned open carriages, headed by the King's landau with the famous cream horses and the scarlet riders, rolling majestically along between the cheering and waving multitudes on the rails.

No doubt, another year will see the Royal Procession in all its pristine splendor. Coronation Year, too! But one has a horrid feeling that perhaps it won't be quite the same. These old-fashioned survivals are delicate things. And this one goes back a very long way to the days when a plump little old lady was driving past a Berkshire village 225 years ago.

"The very place!" said Queen Anne, as she looked at a nice stretch of country for she was a bit of an enthusiast for racing. And there and then was born the first Royal Ascot.

ONE of the visitors to Ascot who made almost everyone else—certainly all the men look pale and colorless, was the Sheikh of Bahrain, Sir Hamad bin Isa al Khalidhi. He is in London to be invested by the King with the K.C.I.E., which was conferred on him a year ago.

He turned up at Ascot in robes of cream-colored silk and brown, heavily gold-embroidered, with gold circles around his head, a gold-encrusted dagger, and a great, whacking gold sash. It is even said that he managed to come away with them, which is a good deal more than most people do with their gold there.

Sir Hamad is a grand old fellow, though possibly a mere sixty is regarded in Bahrain as the prime of life. And he is a most genial-looking person, for an Oriental potentate. But then he has every reason to be. London has its "pearly kings," but they do it with pearl buttons. He does it with the real thing. His annual crop is said to be worth £1,500,000. He doesn't get it all, of course, but his take-off is probably a good one. Sheikhs have a way with them.

And not only pearls. There is oil in Bahrain. It was discovered by the Standard Oil Company in 1932. That also pays quite handsomely. And then there are the dates of Bahrain, and the white donkeys. Altogether the Sheikh manages to struggle along quite comfortably. He could probably afford to wear two or three gold scimitars, if he felt like it.

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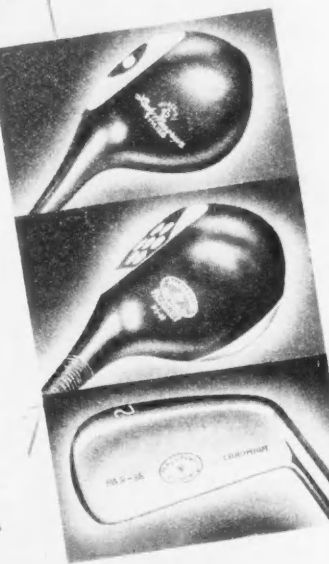
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"Grow to the honour of the victory!"

Summon to further achievement!"

—Photo courtesy Olympic Games News Service.

Another nice thing about the Sheikh is that he is very fond of this country. He is particularly fond of the British Navy. If it wasn't for the Navy the Persians would have had Bahrain long ago. Or, if they didn't, that very tough customer the Wahabi King of Arabia would. They both cast longing eyes upon it. But fortunately for the Sheikh, and also for us Bahrain is an island. They can't get at it, not with the good old Navy in the way.

Bahrain is an independent State, but it is officially under British protection. And the reason we take such a brotherly interest in the nice old Sheikh has nothing to do with pearls or oil, or even the famous white donkeys. Bahrain is in the Persian Gulf, and it is a most important air station for Imperial Airways and for the Royal Air Force. It is also used by the British Navy. All of which is very good business for the Sheikh, and very good business for this country.

So everybody is happy, except possibly the poor devils of Britshers who are stationed on Bahrain, for it has a climate so appallingly hot as to take most of the terrors from the future life. You can be as bad as you like on Bahrain. You have hardly anything left to fear in the way of retribution in another world.

SATURDAY NIGHT

SECTION III

BUSINESS

FINANCE

GOLD & DROSS

INSURANCE

THE MARKET

Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 11, 1936

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

NEW U.K. TREATY VERY IMPORTANT TO CANADA

Dominion Has Benefited Greatly, More Than Has Britain, by Agreement of Four Years Ago—Import Concessions May Be Necessary to Retain Export Advantages

BY WILLIAM KING

THERE are few observers of business in Canada who would not subscribe to the view that the trade treaty signed at Ottawa nearly four years ago by the United Kingdom and Canada has proved an unqualified success. Held at the sword point of world economic deflation, leading commercial nations had at that time adopted extreme policies of economic self-sufficiency that threatened the very structure of international trade. It is in fact a mere truism that the Empire trade agreements of 1932 set a shining example of good will and mutual confidence at a time when the world stood very much in need of it.

The trade agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom effected four years ago does not expire in 1937 but before or after a specific date in that year either party may give six months' notice to terminate it. By mutual consent a decision has been reached to revise the agreement and at present several representatives of the Canadian Government are in England taking part in preliminary negotiations with representatives of the United Kingdom. It is confidently expected that the terms of the new trade treaty will be announced before or during the summer of 1937.

The Canada-United Kingdom trade agreement of 1932 stands as an excellent foundation for current and future negotiations. In the four years that have elapsed since it came into force, exports from Canada to the United Kingdom have steadily increased and Canada has imported larger quantities of goods from that country. The increase in the volume of trade is tangible evidence of the agreement's success and it reflects that tremendous volume of diversified effort which is necessary to deepen the channels of commerce between two nations. It would be folly to suggest that the agreement has reached perfection in every detail but in principle it has proved an undoubted success.

Makers of trade treaties do not expect the practical outcome of their efforts to meet the exact terms of the theoretical forecast. A new trade treaty

must very often alter the commercial habits of a nation, habits which are not easily adapted to new conditions, and involves the establishment of new connections and the exploration of new territories. Certain agricultural products and raw materials can be readily absorbed by importing countries but it is not as easy to absorb manufactured goods entering into competition with the domestic product. For this and other reasons Canada has enjoyed a favorable

balance on her commodity trade with the United Kingdom during the past four years.

The value of Canada's exports to the United Kingdom has increased from 179 million dollars in 1932 to 303 million dollars in 1935 and during the intervening years exports showed progressive increases. On the other side of the picture imports of United Kingdom merchandise into Canada have

(Continued on Page 19)



WOULD MORE WATER RESULT IN MORE APPLES?

THE BANK OF CANADA AND PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Now That the Government Owns a Majority of the Bank Shares, Will It Dictate the Bank's Policies?—The Experience of Australia's State-Owned Central Bank

BY HAROLD E. CROWLE

BY FAR the greater number of central banks of the world are privately owned. A very few, such as those of Sweden and Australia, are state owned. Some such as that of Czechoslovakia, and now the Bank of Canada, are partly state and partly privately owned. South American central banks are owned in part by the state, the public and the banks. Practically all central banks of the world, with the exception of the Bank of England, are subject to more or less state interference and regulation, but none, with some two notable exceptions, are state managed.

Private ownership of the Bank of Canada has now given place to a combination of private and public ownership but with majority stock holding control by the Government. The bank is therefore to all intents and purposes a state-owned institution. An increase of the capital stock of the bank to eleven million, one hundred thousand dollars has made possible the issue to the Minister of Finance in Trust for the Dominion of Canada of new Class "B" shares of the value of five million, one hundred thousand dollars, thus giving to the Government ownership of a fraction over fifty per cent of the capital stock of the bank.

Control of the Board of Directors by members who are government appointees has been assured by a provision for the appointment of six new directors to be appointed by the Minister of Finance with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, each of whom is to have two votes until the terms of the present seven members of the Board expire. Thereafter the Board will be composed of a Government appointed Governor and Deputy Governor, six government appointed directors and three other directors to be elected by the existing private shareholders.

Now what has been accomplished for good or ill by these changes? The present Government was returned to power promising among other things to bring into effect public ownership of the central bank, and it may be taken for granted that the party in power would neither have adopted such a plank nor have proceeded with the recent legislation bringing about state ownership had it not believed that the change would be for the national good, and that any evil results predicted as likely to follow as a result of the change would not come to pass.

Nevertheless there may be said to be a real dearth of satisfactory light and available information on the subject. Canadian landmarks and guideposts there are none, and what literature there is dealing with the subject of state ownership in other countries is nowhere easily obtainable. In the result the public has been left somewhat in the dark upon a subject of great national importance.

Now it may be said with reasonable assurance

that we were given a privately owned rather than a state owned central bank, not because private interests dictated that course, but because nearly every one of the leading central banks of the world are privately owned rather than state owned, and world opinion seems to be overwhelmingly in favor of the privately owned variety of central bank. In view, therefore, of the manner in which the greater part of the world seems to view the subject of state ownership, and in view also of Canadian inexperience in central banking, it might seem somewhat surprising that there should be in Canada any important section of opinion in favor of state ownership. But on the other hand it might be said that what suits the rest of the world, or the greater part of it, may not necessarily be the best thing for Canada, and that a central bank constitution, even though a model of its kind and following closely one drafted by the League of Nations Financial Committee, may probably need some adjustment to the Canadian situation. State ownership may be one of such necessary adjustments.

Several underlying causes may have contributed to the existence in Canada of a substantial sentiment favoring state ownership. The chief of these no doubt is the view that private ownership of the central bank, no matter what safeguards have been provided in its charter, means almost inevitably ownership by the large moneyed interests or by the commercial banks, in which case, the Bank of Canada would of necessity remain a harmless cog in the commercial banking system, rather than become an independent public service institution controlling the national credit and devoted to national rather

than to private interests.

But from whatever angle one may view the matter it does seem fairly obvious that to a few thousand shareholders scattered throughout Canada and hence voting largely by proxy there should not be given the sole right of selecting probably the most important board in Canada. Members of that board should at all times be persons in whose judgment the Government has the fullest confidence and should be appointed in the same manner as are members of the judiciary, or the members of any Public Service Commission. While the appointment of central bank directors by the Government should not give it any right to interfere with the administration of the bank it does enable the Government to remove at the end of their terms directors who are continuing policies not acceptable to the Government.

Now it is fairly clear that the chief and only objection usually raised to state ownership is the likelihood of political interference and control. But if we examine into the experience of Australia, where a state-owned bank has been in operation for over twenty years, we shall discover that political meddling up of the policies of a state-owned bank is by no means an inevitable result of state ownership. The success of that bank since its establishment and its freedom from political interference during its existence gives little cause for alarm with regard to state ownership of the Bank of Canada, provided that we follow the Australian system of appointment of the Board of Management and are otherwise guided by the settled policy which has been consistently adopted by successive Australian governments.

(Continued on Page 24)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY OR LONG TERM TREND OF STOCK PRICES HAS BEEN UPWARD SINCE JULY 1932.

There are many investors and speculators who are always in a "dither" about whether the market is going up or going down. Consequently those who turn to this forecast with the question always in mind, "What is the market going to do?", and expecting to get precise directions every week as to whether to buy or sell, will find periods during which a policy of "masterly inactivity" will be indicated. Besides, anyone equipped with the presence or omniscience to accurately call all market turns would have long since made himself independent of the necessity of writing forecasts.

The market still keeps well above its critical lows at "D". But on the other hand it also with significant low volume keeps backing away from the highs at "B". Attention should be centered on volume. Increasing volume on the up side would signal a test of the highs at "B", and if decisively penetrated by both averages, a resumption of the main upward movement. Increasing volume on the down side would involve a test of the lows at "D". At the moment I see nothing immediately ahead to justify higher prices. But, please, treat that remark as a guess, arrived at, after a week end survey of a crisis of business facts.

DOW JONES AVERAGES—NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

	Industrials	Rails
A—Bull Market started	July 8 '32 41.22	July 8 '32 13.23
B—Last Important High Points	Apr. 4 '36 161.99	Feb. 20 '36 51.27
C—Closing Prices	July 6 '36 157.11	July 6 '36 47.71
D—Last Important Low Points	Apr. 29 '36 143.65	Apr. 29 '36 42.30
Average daily volume—6 days ending June 29, 1936	920,600 shares	
Average daily volume—6 days ending July 6, 1936	915,000 shares	



WILL the price of gold be raised again? The writer was struck, on a recent visit to Porcupine, Kirkland Lake and Rouyn-Noranda, with the universality of belief among mining men that it will. Apparently it's an article of faith in the North, also in the mining brokerage offices of St. James and Bay Streets, to believe that gold will sooner or later go to \$41.34 an ounce, twice the old price of \$20.67. The mining brokers, of course, may be influenced to this belief by the obvious fact that a prospect of another rise in the price of gold creates a bullish atmosphere for gold mining stocks. In the case of the practical mining men, it seemed more a case of the wish being father to the thought. Everyone asserted that gold will go up again, but no one seemed able to say why, other than that the world needed more gold with which to pay its debts and provide a base for additional issues of currency.

BUT does it? The world has a great deal of gold already, much more than it is using or shows any prospect of using. As an article in the June 6 issue of this Financial Section showed, in terms of the present U.S. dollar (Roosevelt's devalued dollar) the world's production of gold has doubled since 1933, which would with reason be considered sensational news if the world did not have so much to distract its attention. As that article said: "Certainly the most ardent advocate of cheap money need no longer agitate for paper, or for further devaluation of existing metallic units, on the ground of gold scarcity. It is possible that the leading topic on the agenda of the next international monetary conference will be 'How to Control the Gold Output.' Similarly, an article in our June 27 issue, dealing with the probable consequences of the coming devaluation of the franc and the outlook for the price of gold, said there seems little ground for the belief that there is insufficient gold available today to support the 'utmost desirable' increase of national currencies and bank credit."

NOW comes along the Whaley-Eaton service of Washington, potent interpreter of political trends affecting business, with the statement that Roosevelt, if re-elected, may make a dramatic move in the monetary area, almost as important as was the original change in the gold content of the dollar. This would be to wash out the present fixed price of gold and institute instead a free gold market, the price of gold to be determined in the open market and varying according to demand. The Administration is said to have been conferring with the experts whose theory on gold it followed when it raised the price of gold to the present \$35 an ounce, and these experts are understood to have given the opinion that before long commodity prices will rise to reflect the existing currency devaluation; that, in fact, the price advances will be too pronounced for safety. Consideration should be given, therefore, to increasing the gold content of the dollar, i.e., to lowering the price of gold. There may be no other way, these experts are reported to think, to prevent a rather alarming increase in the cost of living.

BUT, points out the Whaley-Eaton Service, it might be political suicide for any President to raise the gold content in order to stop advancing commodity prices, also it is believed to be inexpedient to change the dollar price of gold formally and officially at frequent intervals, or to use a commodity index. It is argued, on the other hand, that (1) the establishment of a free gold market would provide "convertibility" in that anybody could buy gold with paper dollars but that the market itself, by setting the price, would be establishing the proper value of gold daily, with the Government in a position to prevent raids, owing to its huge gold holdings, and the S.E.C. in position to supervise operations and prevent any sculduggery; that (2) a free gold market in the United States, with quotations paralleling those in London, would constitute a sort of exchange stabilization in that a common gold denominator as between pound and dollar would thus be established, and that (3) price stability in dollars would be maintained, as the dollar price of gold rather than the dollar price of commodities would fluctuate.

IN EFFECT, the step would mean the establishment of a managed currency in the United States. The Government, by operating in a free gold market, could control the dollar price of gold and would thus greatly strengthen its control over credit and general financial conditions, and it could almost automatically, day by day, meet any depreciation of foreign currencies. But would the Government be able to resist the political pressure that would certainly exist towards bidding higher and higher prices for gold? Would it be able to resist the temptation to take more gold "profits" by running up the price and thus temporarily avoiding higher taxation? We don't know, but whichever way the price of gold moves, mining men and investors may well accept the point made by the Whaley-Eaton Service, which is that further experimentation with gold is in the picture.

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On the common stock, one and one-
half per cent. (1 1/2%) dividend on the
1st day of August to shareholders of
record at the close of July 1, 1936.

On the common stock, twenty-five
cents (25¢) per share, payable on the
15th day of August to shareholders of
record at the close of July 1, 1936.

By Order of the Board:
MONTGOMERY C. B. ROBINSON,
June 29, 1936. Secretary-Treasurer

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Maritimes, but gradually the western
Provinces are using more fertilizer.
Superphosphate is used on the largest
scale as the material for single applica-
tion in Eastern Canada and British
Columbia, while ammonium phosphate
is more popular in the prairie Pro-
vinces. Large quantities of mixed
fertilizers are used in the production
of potatoes and garden crops through-
out Canada, while the quantity used
for general field crops is increasing
year by year. Tobacco growing in
southwestern Ontario requires annu-
ally large quantities of special mix-
tures. Sales of mixed fertilizers in the
Dominion in the last trade year
amounted to 197,265 tons, while sales
of fertilizer materials totalled 194,711
tons. Of the mixed fertilizers, a mix-
ture containing two per cent. nitrogen,
12 per cent. phosphoric acid and six
per cent. potash, was sold in larger
quantity than any other kind.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this de-
partment be read in conjunction with the Business and
Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

ALBANY, MOSHER, LAKE MARON, RITCHIE

Editor, Gold & Dross:
Have noticed in recent weeks considerable activity in
point of sales on Albany River, Mosher Long Lac, Lake
Maron and Ritchie, and would appreciate any information
you can supply me with.

W. T. Halifax, N.S.

Albany River installed a small plant and is going
ahead with a program of underground exploration.
Diamond drilling disclosed favorable formation, and
although no ore was indicated, yet the condition was
considered sufficient to warrant the gamble of a
substantial amount of underground work. The
enterprise has capable management. The property
is favorably located in the Pickle Crow area.
Mosher Long Lac has interesting location in the
Little Long Lac district. The company has sufficient
capital on hand to carry on detailed exploration. As
yet, the property is in the prospect stage and there-
fore has an uncertain future. Lake Maron has a
pretty uncertain future. The company recently made
a deal for finances, but this was on the slim basis
of 5 cents a share, and some further amount optioned
at 7 1/2 cents per share. Financing at such a low
price frequently leads to reorganization. The prop-
erty held by the company has some prospective
merit and appears to justify the diamond drill
program recently arranged for.

Ritchie is a prospect ten miles or so east of
Kirkland Lake. Operations several years ago yielded
some encouragement, but no payable deposits were
outlined. Recently the company entered into an
arrangement whereby Consolidated Mining & Smelt-
ing Company may spend \$10,000 in making an
examination of this and two other neighboring
properties, and should the examination be favorable
enough, Con. Smelters has the right to incorporate
a new company of 3,000,000 share capital and issue
1,000,000 shares to Ritchie under a pooling arrange-
ment until March, 1938. The shares at best are
highly speculative.

POWER CORP. 2ND. PREFERRED

Editor, Gold & Dross:
What do you think of Power Corporation second
preferred? I think it is hard to find its equal due to
the fact that there are so many bonds which can quickly
be paid off if inflation runs the course many think it will.
Then the next preferred is callable, which would only
leave the second and common. Do you consider the
dividend secure? What about Loblaw "A" and "B"? Do
you consider it a sound investment, also one that is
easily sold?

W. A. Artzoglous, N.S.

I think that Power Corporation second preferred
should prove a good investment. The dividend was
maintained throughout the depression period, and I
think it is reasonable to expect that it will continue
to be maintained. In view of the company's increased
earnings. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935,
earnings per share of second preferred were \$4.90,
against dividend requirements of \$3. A feature is
that the stock participates with the common in any
further dividend distribution after \$3 a share has
been paid on the common stock. This seems a remote
consideration at the present time, but conceivably
may be of importance in the future. The shares are
currently quoted at 45 bid, 47 asked, with the yield
at the latter figure 6.38 per cent.

Either Loblaw "A" or "B" should prove a sound
buy. Of course there is a decided difference between
the two issues. Class "A" is entitled to a preferential
cumulative dividend of 50 cents per share per annum
and to share equally with class "B" in any further
distribution after the latter has received 50 cents
per share. The company is in sound shape and
earnings look like increasing over the next several
years. Some moderate market appreciation may be
looked for. Also this should be a good stock from
the inflation angle. There is an active market for
both issues.

DOMINION STORES

Editor, Gold & Dross:
I have been attracted for some time to the common
stock of Dominion Stores as a speculation. I haven't
bought any yet, but at the present time I have some funds
with which I would like to take a flyer. I am familiar
enough with the situation to know that I needn't expect
any dividends for quite a long time but it does seem to me
that this important company should be able to re-establish
satisfactory earnings and that the common stock should
as a long term investment show some pretty good appreciation.
I figure that the stock now is probably just about its
possible low and that any move that takes place should be
upward. Can you give me any figures as to the progress
made this year and are there any other factors that a
potential purchaser should know about? Your comments
will be helpful.

R. S. D. Brantford, Ont.

I have previously expressed the opinion that
Dominion Stores common constituted a fairly attractive
long term speculation at current levels, but I
think that you have pointed out one very important
factor which possible purchasers should remember.
It is true that the company has been making
progress this year but it is my view that this
progress, while it should be steady, will not be at all
rapid. Patience will be essential, therefore, if those
who purchase at present prices intend to reap the
eventual benefit.

Chain stores in Canada have in recent years been
subject to Government interference, including
especially the famous Price Spreads Commission,
and this has had, with one exception, an adverse
effect on the sales of the principal units. Dominion
Stores, which was singled out for some particularly
unfavorable comment, suffered possibly the most, as
the figures show. Despite this, I adhere to the view
that such adverse effects would be only temporary
and I think that the sales increase reported this year
would seem to show that the storm has blown over.
One somewhat dangerous factor remains; the chains
have attracted the attention of the many taxing
authorities, and either actual or proposed imposts do
contain potential serious menaces. New Brunswick
has gone about the farthest in this line, with its
recent legislation, but it remains to be seen whether
or not such taxation is within the powers of a
Province. Here again, I think that sanity is likely
eventually to prevail, but there may be an inter-
mediate period in which legislators slowly learn the
damage to be done to the entire economic structure

through the penalizing of sound business enterprises.

As to Dominion Stores' current record, sales
figures for the first 24 weeks show a gain of \$776,326
or 9.59 per cent. as compared with the corresponding
period of the previous year. It must be kept in mind,
of course, that in 1935 the company reported a net
loss of \$610,342 or a deficit of \$2.16 per share,
against a net of only \$18,185 or 6 cents per share in
1934. This, in turn, contrasted with earnings of
\$1.20 in 1933, \$1.28 in 1932, \$1.85 in 1931 and \$1.91
in 1930. It is naturally to be expected that a measure
of improvement in earnings will be experienced this
year, but I think it is too early to predict an actual
net profit of any size. Dominion Stores learned from
its unfortunate experiences and has drastically
reduced overhead, increased the efficiency of its dis-
tributing system and outlets and widened the
services it renders to its customers. It has, as well,
been able to maintain a satisfactory working capital
position, the last report showing total current assets
of \$2,994,184, including cash of \$399,214 and secured
call loans of \$635,000, against total current liabilities
of \$950,288. Equity per share on the common stock
amounted to \$11.57 which contrasts with current
market quotations of \$12. In general the outlook is
for slow but steady recovery, based in general upon
improvement in the purchasing power of those in the
lower income brackets.

UNITED CORPORATIONS LIMITED

Editor, Gold & Dross:
I would appreciate receiving some information
regarding United Corporations Limited, particularly as
to earnings, and balance sheet position.

—W. K. H., Saint John, N.B.

United Corporations Limited is an investment
trust which is the successor to Consolidated Invest-
ment Corporation of Canada, one of the larger Holt-
Gundy investment trusts, formed in February, 1929.
As a result of bond interest default, the company
was reorganized under the present name in April,
1933. Improvement in security prices and in general
conditions over the past few years has considerably
strengthened the company's position. Income from
investments and call loans has increased steadily
since 1933 and the company has been able to main-
tain regular 5% interest on the cumulative income
bonds, issued in partial exchange for former
securities. In addition, during 1935, the company
inaugurated dividends on the \$1.50 cumulative "A"
stock with a payment of 50 cents a share on Novem-
ber 15th, 1935. This was followed by a payment of
75 cents on May 15th, 1936, leaving arrears at
present of \$3.62 1/2 a share.

Net investment income per share of "A" stock
was equal to \$1.07 in 1935, comparing with a deficit
of 14 cents per share for 1934. Investments are
carried in the balance sheet at \$4,954,772, against
\$4,488,954 at the end of 1934, but the market valua-
tion is much greater, rising from \$6,097,402 at the
end of 1933 to \$7,025,496 in 1934, and to \$8,229,763
in 1935. Taking investments at market value, book
value behind each \$1.00 of bonds has gained steadily
from \$1.029 at the end of 1932 to \$1.996 at the end
of 1935. At the end of 1935, 42.75% of assets were
in common stocks, 23.75% in preferred stocks,
22.26% in bonds, and 1.24% in cash. The Class
"A" shares are quoted by A. J. Pattison Jr. and
Company, Toronto, unlisted security dealers, at \$21
bid, \$22 asked.

SHEEP CREEK GOLD MINES

Editor, Gold & Dross:
Please advise if you consider shares of Sheep Creek
Gold Mines Ltd. a desirable purchase at the present price
around 72 cents. Thanks for your valued opinion.

—W. J. K., Calgary, Alta.

Sheep Creek Gold Mines is a speculation in spite
of the company having declared a quarterly divi-
dend of 2 cents per share, payable July 15. The
mine went into production a little over a year ago
and realized net returns of \$350,000 in the first
year. The net profit at present is reported to be
between \$65,000 and \$70,000 quarterly. From the
point of view of current earnings the shares are
attractive at the current price.

The question of ore reserves and longevity has
to be measured but in this respect the outlook is
promising. The enterprise is being efficiently man-
aged, and the general outlook is good. The director-
ate is conservative. The company is capitalized at
3,000,000 shares, but with just 1,875,000 shares out-
standing. The dividend of 2 cents per share calls
for disbursement of only \$37,500 quarterly.

LAGUNA GOLD MINES

Editor, Gold & Dross:
I should like to have your opinion regarding the
prospects of Laguna Gold becoming a success. Has it
a mill in operation or is this merely a raw prospect?
Any information you can give me regarding the property,
ore reserves, etc., will be greatly appreciated.

—R. A. M., Port Hood, N.S.

Laguna has considerable promise as a specula-
tion. The enterprise is controlled by Mining Cor-
poration and has good management. Work has been
carried to 750 ft. in depth and is to be continued
shortly to 1,000 feet. A substantial tonnage of ore
of more than one half an ounce of gold to the ton
has been disclosed. A mill of 50 tons daily capacity

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MINES

BY J. A. MCRAE

ARGOSY Gold Mines has gone into production, and another source of gold has been added to the steadily growing list of gold mines in the province of Ontario. The plant is expected to attain a rate of 75 tons daily within the next ten days. The property is at Casuminit Lake in the district of Patricia at a point about 100 miles from Sioux Lookout.

Argosy is about 100 miles from the railway, thereby illustrating again the manner in which pioneers are conquering the new places of Northern Canada.

Lamaque Gold Mines in Quebec is growing steadily, with the plant handling close to 18,000 tons per month at present and producing well over \$200,000 every thirty days. Work is well advanced to 1,200 ft. in depth and will reach 2,000 ft. by the end of next year. The ore averages about six feet in width and carries on average of over \$12 per ton.

Gold Eagle has been averaging two ounces of gold to the ton across a width of 57 inches and for a length of about 240 feet. This is the richest ore so far disclosed in Northwestern Ontario, although not yet having attained anything like as great a length as the rich Pickle Crow.

J.M. Consolidated has almost completed construction of a new mill of 100 tons daily, and before the end of July still another gold producing mine will be added to Ontario sources of gold. There are close to 50,000 tons of ore so far in sight, grading \$12 per ton.

Grozzell Kirkland Gold Mines will hold a meeting July 14 to deal with the question of selling the property to Kirkland Lake Gold on a basis whereby stock of Grozzell would be exchanged on a basis of 10 shares of Grozzell for 1 share of Kirkland Lake.

Thompson Cadillac is milling 70 tons of ore per day, and officials now estimate ore at about 50,000 tons.

Gale Gold Mines is proceeding with development at the 125 and 250 ft. levels. No estimate of ore has so far been made, although favorable assays are reported in the drift at the first level, while at the second level the prospect will soon reach the vein system.

Darwin Gold is operating at 60 tons daily. Developments at the sixth and seventh levels are adding to ore resources.

Morris Kirkland is making good progress with mill construction. The building itself should be completed by the end of July, and the machinery installed and ready for operation late in October. The capacity will be 100 tons per day.

Lapa Cadillac has completed the work of cementing the shaft which reached bedrock at 55 ft. From this date forward, rapid underground progress is expected.

Pickle Crow produced very close to \$800,000 in gold during the first half of 1936, according to preliminary estimates. Owing to limited power, the mill has recently operated at between 140 and 150 tons per day, but the grade of ore has held at close to \$30 to the ton. The Hydro power plant of 1,000 h.p. is in course of being increased to 3,000 h.p., and this will deliver an abundance of power not later than October. Meantime, mill construction is to go forward at a rate which will be designed to increase the plant to 400 tons per day. One of the high lights of recent work on Pickle Crow was a diamond drill core from 1,000 ft. in depth which showed the vein with a true width of 20 ft. carrying an average of \$24.85 in gold to the ton.

Central Patricia had a production of around \$550,000 in gold during the first half of 1936, according to unofficial estimates. Recovery averaged \$29.97 per ton during the first five months. Net profits after all costs, including taxes and depreciation, are averaging close to \$10,000 per month at present. The mill is up to 150 tons per day. Ore reserves are close to 100,000 tons containing well over \$2,000,000. The shaft is down 1,000 ft.

Freston East Dome is crosscutting at the 100 ft. level of the old mine workings and will probably be in the indicated ore zone by the time this report gets into print. Operators of two decades ago missed the orbidity by only a few feet.

International Nickel Mines of Canada exported over \$21,000,000 in nickel during the six months ended June 30, according to unofficial estimates. An idea of the magnitude of this enterprise may be gathered from (Continued on Page 22)

GOLD & DROSS**POTPOURRI**

S. R. Saskatchewan, Sask. In view of what you say, I would suggest that you put about half the amount in DOMINION BRIDGE and the other half in BUILDING PRODUCTS. Building Products did not quite earn its \$1.25 dividend in 1935, earnings per common share being \$1.13, but the company's position is very healthy and the possibilities are good for a substantial earnings increase over the next several years. Dominion Bridge has failed in recent years to earn its \$1.20 dividend by a much bigger margin, but here, too, the company is in a strong position fundamentally and is in a position to show a large increase in earnings with any large scale resumption of activity in the construction industry. Personally I think these stocks would be good buys. I think your dividends are reasonably safe in both cases, and that there is the possibility of a worthwhile increase in income and market value occurring over the next several years.

S. W. B. Kerrabert, Sask. PORCUPINE TRIUMPH GOLD SYNDICATE has a group of claims in a comparatively raw state. Surface work has yielded results encouraging enough to induce an exploration campaign by diamond drilling. The syndicate is capitalized at 10,000 units. Provided the syndicate were to sell its remaining unissued treasury units amounting to 5,940 units at \$10, the total, less expenses, would be less than \$60,000. It takes hundreds of thousands of dollars to establish the average gold mine. The syndicate advertises plans to issue 300 shares for each unit in due time. That would call for 3,000,000 shares, without making provision for any further financing beyond the \$60,000 referred to. Shares of this class are an out and out gamble.

L. S. Sudbourn, N.S. I disagree with you regarding the desirability of holding a large proportion of your funds in government bonds at this time. In my opinion high grade bonds are at or close to the peak of the present price cycle, and are undesirable for holding in view of the inflation possibilities over the next several years. I think your present holdings are good ones, and I do not see that you have anything to worry about.

A. G. Toronto, Ont. BUFFALO ANKERITE is very conservatively capitalized at 1,000,000 shares and with a little over 700,000 shares issued. The dividends fall far short of justification for current quotations for the shares, but with enlargements being made, this may be adjusted. Under the circumstances the shares would appear to be a reasonable hold.

G. H. L. Three Rivers, Que. I would not advise buying LAMBERT COMPANY common at this time. Indications are that the downward trend of earnings has not yet been reversed. Returns for the three-month period ending June 30 are believed to have fallen short of the 20 cents a share earned in the corresponding period of 1935. Accordingly profits for the first half of the year fell below the \$1.10 a share of a year earlier and were probably not more than 80 cents a share. Sales of the Propylactic brush and tooth powder have run well ahead of a year earlier, but until the downward trend of mouthwash sales is reversed, earning power will continue unsatisfactory. The current dividend rate of \$2 seems likely to be reduced before the end of the year.

H. T. M. Montreal, Que. SMELTER GOLD is a gamble. The company holds a large acreage adjacent to the producing section of the God's Lake mine where recent results improve the outlook for Smelter. The company plans to send in a geologist for recommendations as to further work. Smelter also controls Split Lake Gold where underground development is now in progress.

W. L. G. New Westminster, B.C. I regret to say that your shares of the HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, incorporated many years ago under the laws of the State of Delaware, are worthless. The company's charter was declared forfeited in 1916 for non-payment of taxes.

M. A. G. Embro, Ont. BARRY-HOLLINGER is a gamble and quite a long shot. BUNKER HILL EXTENSION is also a gamble of considerable uncertainty. BARKER has substantial quick assets and also considerable ore of medium grade. Barker is a reasonable speculation. The property is idle. It is for this reason that shares are so low in price. Should the controlling interest decide to resume work at the mine, a substantial increase would be reasonable to expect.

M. L. San Diego, Cal. I am not particularly impressed by the outlook for your second preferred stock of the GEORGE A. FULLER COMPANY. I do not know, of course, what you paid for this stock, but I assume that to sell at current levels would entail a considerable loss. Nevertheless, I think in all probability, the course you suggest, that is disposal of the stock and purchase of some security such as Imperial Oil or Imperial Tobacco would work out in the end to your best interests. It is true that

George A. Fuller Company should eventually experience an upward trend in earnings since it is one of the largest United States construction companies, but its policy, followed in previous years, of accepting contracts on a cost plus basis, and accepting securities in partial payment, naturally had a disastrous effect during the depression years. The trend of the company's earnings in recent years has also been disappointing despite some general recovery in the construction industry. For the year ended December 31st, 1935, the company reported a net loss of \$349,324 against net loss of \$311,104 in 1934. On the 36 second preferred stock there was, last year, a deficit per share of \$15.94 as against a deficit of \$15.10 in the previous year.

E. J. Ripley, Ont. Your shares in CENTRAL MANITOBA have already staged a substantial comeback. SHERRITT GORDON has big resources, and would be in line for resumption of production in event of the price of base metals advancing a little more. KRWREC is pretty uncertain and the shares highly speculative. The so-called "penny mines" are not a "good investment." They represent the long shots. The lower the price the greater the gamble as a rule. BAILOR is an uncertain gamble.

E. R. Oakville, Ont. Last year after payment of preferred dividends, ONTARIO SILKKNIT reported earnings on the common equal to \$1.65 before exchange adjustment, and \$1.16 after such adjustment, as against \$1.54, and 90 cents respectively in 1934. Last year the company took a forward step by wiping off accumulated dividends amounting to \$29.75 a share on the preferred stock through an arrangement by which shareholders received 75 cents in cash with the balance of \$29 taken care of by the issue of redeemable income funding rights carrying non-cumulative interest at the rate of \$1 per annum. This move, of course, improved the position of the common stock. The company is an important manufacturer of rayon products, but just what the effect of reduced tariffs and possible Japanese competition will be, it is impossible to say at the present time.

G. K. Ottawa, Ont. DUNLOP CONSOLIDATED has commenced work on property in the Little Long Lac area. The property lies about one mile south of Roche Long Lac. The work will be centred on surface prospecting for the present. The company is also working on claims in Malartic township in Quebec where a diamond drill is being used to explore at depth. All holdings are still in the prospect stage.

W. G. Bradford, Ont. I would suggest that you communicate with the Toronto General Trusts Corp'n, giving a full description of the security of CANADIAN RAIL AND HARBOUR TERMINALS which you hold. The situation is that the first mortgage bondholders of this property foreclosed and the property has been sold for cash, final approval having been given recently by the court. I understand that first mortgage bondholders will receive approximately \$65 for each \$100 worth of bonds held. If you hold the first mortgage bonds you certainly should be on record to receive the cash distribution when made.

L. R. T. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Two dividend-paying gold mines with good prospects for larger output and higher dividends are PICKLE CROW and LITTLE LONG LAC. Some speculative issues of good promise are MACLEOD-COCKSHUTT, TAMOUR, and GOD'S LAKE.

M. A. Shawanigan Falls, Que. CARTIER MALARTIC sold property to CANADIAN GOLD OPERATORS, LTD., for 1,000,000 shares out of the 3,000,000 share company. The property has been idle for a number of years, but is a promising prospect. Cartier Malartic still has a group of raw claims of its own, but is doing no work on these at present.

R. B. C. Brandon, Man. Stock of ZENITH RADIO CORPORATION has had quite a rise, but I do not think it is overpriced in view of the improvement in earnings and believe you would do well to hold. The company entered the new fiscal year beginning May 1st with prospects equally as favorable as those which afforded earnings of \$2.46 a share for the fiscal year recently ended. The dealer organization has been materially expanded and the company is engaged in an extensive advertising campaign for its new fall models, which promise to duplicate the success of last year's. However, while returns for the current fiscal year are expected to compare favorably with those for the past year, it is too early to attempt to estimate possible final results. With the company now showing a moderate surplus, which will be further augmented by earnings, some modest distribution to shareholders seems probable.

I. E. Windsor, Ont. STEWART ARABE GOLD MINES has been inactive for a number of years. I do not know whether G. K. Archer has anything to do with the company at present, or not. You should write to the secretary of the company, R. Falconer, at 21 King St. East, Toronto, for the information you require. The former work consisted of surface exploration, as well as a shaft to 100 ft. in depth. Results were inconclusive, and the property appears to justify some further limited amount of work to test its merit.

C. H. S. Listowel, Ont. O'BRIEN GOLD holds good speculative possibilities but should not be regarded in the light of an investment. Some remarkably rich ore has been discovered at lower levels, and this should reflect upon the prosperity of the company for a time. Previous to these high grade developments, the outlook was just fair. Should these high grade shoots be quite limited the future of the enterprise could be considerably less than the estimates suggested by current quotations on the open market. At the same time, there are chances of additional rich shoots being found. This is why the enterprise holds attractive speculative possibilities.

New U.K. Treaty Important to Canada

(Continued from Page 17)

increased from 93 million dollars in 1932 to 116 million dollars in 1935. While Canada's exports to the United Kingdom during the past four years have increased 69 per cent., her imports from that country have increased 24 per cent. Mainly on account of these figures United Kingdom manufacturers feel that the revised agreement should provide for larger exports of their goods to Canada and on this basis the contention has merit.

The true picture of trade between two countries is not shown by statistics of commodity trade. Invisibles exports must be considered with visible exports and the aggregate of these must be weighed against the aggregate visible and invisible imports. The result of the computation is an estimated balance of payments between two countries and this provides a most valuable indication of the true position. The balance of payments comprises twelve to fifteen items, the most important of which are commodity trade, exports and imports of gold, interest payments and receipts and tourist expenditures.

It can be assumed that the estimated balance of international payments between Canada and the United Kingdom for the past several years will be used during the London negotiations and will rank as an influential factor during the discussions. It is estimated by the writer in the absence of official statistics that during 1935 Canada enjoyed a favorable balance of payments with the United Kingdom amounting to \$8 million dollars. The official esti-

mates show that during 1934 there was a favorable balance of 79 million dollars and a favorable balance in 1933 of 84 million dollars. It is significant of the benefit of the Ottawa Agreement to Canada that the balance of payments was unfavorable to this country from the year 1929 until 1932 but thereafter until 1935 it was very favorable to Canada.

COMMODITY trade is by far the most important item in the balance of payments and it usually follows that if exports exceed imports by a reasonable margin, then there is no reason for alarm. In the halcyon days of 1926 to 1928 raw materials from Canada flowed easily into the warehouses of the United Kingdom and our yearly favorable balance on commodity trade of 250 million dollars did not appear to be of much consequence. The decline in raw commodity prices which started in 1929 drastically reduced export values and forced a curtailment of imports, thus causing an unfavorable balance of payments in that year and the next two years, and until the agreement of 1932 was signed trade between the two countries dwindled.

The rise in commodity prices which started in 1933 increased the dollar value of our exports to that assured market overseas which the agreement had reserved for us. Trade returns for 1934 and 1935 showed an even better performance than those for 1933 and at the end of last year no doubt existed as to the value of the agreement to Canada. During the past three years

our favorable balance on commodity trade with the United Kingdom has enabled us to pay interest and dividends amounting to around 100 million dollars annually to British investors and has left available for settlement of debts in other countries around 80 million dollars a year.

This is the extent to which Canada has benefited from the trade agreement with the United Kingdom. When it was signed at Ottawa advantage was taken of the occasion, by both Canadian and British representatives, to express in high-sounding phrases the special virtues of the agreement. Neither Mr. Bennett nor Mr. Baldwin could have foreseen the tremendous benefit that the agreement would give to Canada or if Mr. Baldwin did see it his gift could not have been given more graciously.

Earlier in the discussion it was mentioned that United Kingdom manufacturers now feel that a new trade treaty should provide for larger exports of their goods to Canada. Looking around them in their own country they see less and less evidence of the traditional free trade policy and more and more restrictions on imports from other countries. They see a vigorous attempt by the state to resuscitate and develop within the British Isles many branches of agriculture and they notice rigid control of imports of farm and field products from other countries. But in spite of all they realize their country's importance as a consumer and distributor of raw commodities and they view this pur-

(Continued on Page 21)

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In addition to a general review of Canadian business for the second quarter of 1936, the current issue of The Quarterly Review includes a summary of corporation public financing, from 1932 to date. Write for a copy.

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Concerning Insurance THEATRE LIABILITY

Liability of Producers of Play for Accidental
Injuries to Actress on Stage

BY GEORGE GILBERT

THAT theatrical producers as well as owners and lessees of theatres require liability insurance protection was shown in a recent case in England which went to the Court of Appeal for determination. In this case, action was brought by Miss Ina Scarlett, aged 22, who claimed damages from Jack Ezar, Limited, theatrical producers, for injuries she sustained when taking part as a member of the chorus of "Hill Darling" at the Saville Theatre.

It was contended on her behalf that the producers, who were responsible for the safety of the play, had negligently placed an iron brace on a support for a stage scenery door so as to constitute a dangerous obstacle to the feet of those running on to the stage in that it was not flush with the floor. As a result, she had fallen and fractured her left elbow and it was stated, would suffer from the permanent loss of the full use of the arm and from some disfigurement.

For the defence, it was denied that the brace or sill was negligently placed or that it constituted a dangerous obstacle. The producers denied liability, alternatively pleading contributory negligence.

At the trial of the action, Mr. Justice Atkinson, in the course of his judgment, said that as part of her act Miss Scarlett had to come on the stage running and tripping on her feet, and part of the step consisted of a slide along the floor. During one of the performances, as she was coming on to the stage in that way, the metal top of her shoe had caught in a piece of iron called a "sill" which was fixed on the floor, and she had fallen heavily, sustaining injuries which included a fractured elbow. While some sort of sill was necessary for the support of the scenery, the sill over which she had fallen was a rectangular one, and her case was that it was dangerous and improper to have such a sill across the entrance to the stage when the girls had to come on in the particular way which was necessary for that act.

IN THE opinion of the Judge, it was certainly unnecessary to have a rectangular sill as there was on the market a half-round sill which had no edge against which it was possible to trip. Such a sill was just as effective as the rectangular sill, but it cost about half more. The duty of an employer in circumstances of that kind, he said, was to take reasonable care that the premises should be reasonably safe for the purposes to which they were to be put.

Reference was made to the case of *Evans v. Deville* (1921), and in view of that case the Judge said the question he had to decide was whether the producers had taken reasonable care to supply a reasonably safe thing. That involved two questions: whether that sill was safe for that particular turn, and if not, whether the producers had taken reasonable care in supplying it. In his opinion, the rectangular sill was dangerous for the particular purpose for which it was to be used, and the danger was an unnecessary one. He did not believe that anyone giving his mind to the question could come to a different conclusion.

One of the witnesses called on behalf of Miss Scarlett was a man who had been stage director at Devereux for 12 years. He had said that he always used the half-round sills, and that they were better and stronger than the rectangular ones, which, he thought, made another witness, who had 20 years' experience at the Haymarket Theatre, had said that he only used the rectangular sills for straight plays, and that he thought them dangerous where there was dancing. These witnesses evinced more wisdom than any called for the producers. The particular criticism made by the dancers in the fact in question was of an unusual kind and amounted as safe a sill as possible.

OUT of a single witness for the producers had ever addressed himself to the question whether a rectangular sill was safe for that particular turn. The chairman of the defendant company had admitted that

he had never considered that question. The secretary builder who supplied the sill said that he would have supplied a half-round one if he had known the nature of the turn. The Judge found as a fact that the sill was not reasonably safe for that particular turn, and that the producers had not taken reasonable care in the matter; and he was satisfied that there had been a breach of duty on their part.

It had been argued for the risk that she had known nothing of the risk. There was no evidence of contributory negligence on her part, and she was entitled to succeed in the action. The question of damages, he said, was one of great responsibility. For Miss Scarlett the accident had been little, if anything, short of tragedy. She had suffered permanent injury to her arm, which could no longer hang straight down the side. The graceful and full use of her arm was essential for her profession, not only from the point of view of appearance, but also from that of balance. Evidence had been given, which the Judge accepted, that her stage career was at an end.

With regard to her ability as an actress, it had been said in evidence by Miss Espinosa, her teacher, that Miss Scarlett had personality as well as talent and was outstanding. Before her engagement for "Hill Darling," she had taken part in Russian ballet, had danced in "Waltzes from Vienna," and had been ballet mistress in a theatre in Shepherd's Bush. She had understudied the principal part in "Gay Divorce" in London, and when she went to the provinces in that play she had been given a leading part.

THEN had come her engagement for "Hill Darling" at £4 a week, which was the lowest salary that Equity permitted a chorus girl to be paid. But Miss Scarlett, the Judge pointed out, might have been prepared to play for nothing in order to secure the advantage of appearing in London. It had been stated in evidence that she had been selected to play opposite Mr. Leslie Henson, and that she had had a very satisfactory audition to that end. But prospects, however good, were only chances, and the law did not affect to give complete damages; it could only give reasonable compensation. There were other avenues to happiness, besides the stage, said the Judge, and with a little capital Miss Scarlett was reasonably certain of some degree of success in one of them; she still had a chance with films.

After considering all the circumstances, Mr. Justice Atkinson assessed her damages at £6,500 (£32,500) and gave judgment in her favor for that amount. From that judgment the producers appealed, and during the hearing of the appeal before Lord Justice Slesser, Lord Justice Roper and Mr. Justice Eve, a settlement was announced. Counsel for the producers stated that the parties were agreed that a proper way of terminating the case, subject to the approval of the Court of Appeal, would be on the basis of Miss Scarlett being paid the sum of £3,250 one-half the amount of damages awarded to her in the court below—leaving the costs where they were. The producers, Jack Ezar, Limited, had been ordered to pay the costs below, and each party to bear their own costs in the Court of Appeal.

Counsel added that the underwriters were anxious that it should not be thought that they did not want Miss Scarlett to get any money, because it was a most unfortunate accident for her, but they did not want to be standing a decision that the mere use of a rectangular sill was negligence. Therefore he and counsel for Miss Scarlett had agreed that if the Court of Appeal thought proper, the order should be that the appeal be allowed, that there should be an order for the payment out of the money in Court, and an order that the producers should pay Miss Scarlett £3,250—the sum of £100 having already been paid to her under the order of Mr. Justice Atkinson. That would give Miss Scarlett something and would prevent there being a decision that the mere use of the rectangular bar was negligence.

Lord Justice Slesser stated that by consent the appeal would be allowed and an order made as stated by counsel for the appellants, the producers.

MILL OWNERS WRITING ADDITIONAL LINES

THE Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Iowa, with Canadian head office at Hamilton, has recently secured from the Department of Insurance at Ottawa a certificate of authority which will considerably extend the scope of the company. According to an announcement made by Mr. I. R. Sams, Canadian Manager, the company is now in a position to handle insurance covering building

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's Insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one subject only. Information on more than one subject is desired the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question.

Inquiries which do not fill the above conditions will not be answered.



V. R. SMITH, M.A., A.A.S., A.L.A., F.A.I.A., General Manager, Confederation Life Association, who has been elected President of The Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association. He has been Vice-President and Chairman of the Legislation Committee for the past three years.

aircraft, civil commotion, loss or damage by railroad engines, freight cars, passenger cars, automobiles, motorcycles and trucks. This insurance can only be applied, however, to property already protected by a fire insurance policy with the company.

The company's operations in Canada have been very successful and permitted generous dividends to policyholders. While the majority of its business has taken the form of fire insurance, yet a substantial volume of sprinkler leakage, tornado, explosion and limited hail insurance is also transacted through the various branches of the company. Present policyholders will doubtless be pleased with this new set-up, as it will enable them to consolidate all the insurance that could be necessary on a building with the one company.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

In your issue of June 6th, page 26, I note a list of questions on Government Annuities, passed as Orders for Returns in the House of Commons. No. 8 on this list mentions a rate of \$1,262 charged at present by the British Government through the National Debt Commission for a payment of \$100 premium to a male of 60 years.

The mere mention of a debt commission in connection with annuities intrigues me, as I have long harbored ideas of my own in this direction. Any information or advice as to where such might be obtained will be greatly appreciated. Is there a British address to which one could apply for particulars?

I have great difficulty finding time to read your valuable paper, but the effort is always well repaid with varied interest.

M. E. M., Vancouver, B.C.

For an immediate annuity guaranteeing a male aged sixty \$100 per annum for life without guarantee of payment for a certain number of years in any event, the cost of a Dominion Government Annuity would be \$1,040. For a female, the cost would be \$1,156.

It is expected that the rates for Dominion Government Annuities will be increased in the near future, though the session has closed at Ottawa without any legislation being enacted in that respect. However, the Government could doubtless put an increase into effect at any time it saw fit by order in council.

Information regarding the annuities issued by the British Government through the National Debt Commission could be obtained, I am informed, by addressing the Financial Secretary of the Treasury, Whitehall London, S.W.1, Eng.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Will you please be good enough to advise me as to the standing of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and whether or not it is safe to insure with, or to continue present insurance? Your reply will be appreciated.

M. G. T., Essexville, Ont.

While the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York is not writing new insurance in Canada, it is still regularly licensed in this country for the transaction of business in connection with Canadian policies issued before August 1, 1932. For the protection of its Canadian policyholders it has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$12,795,000.

At the end of 1935 its total assets in Canada were \$21,188,760, while its total liabilities here amounted to \$18,321,009, showing a surplus in this country of \$2,867,751. Its Canadian policyholders are accordingly amply protected. As it would mean a loss to drop a policy with this company in order to take out one with another company, I would advise Canadian holders of its policies to maintain them in force.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have been approached to place insurance with the Northwestern Mutual Fire Insurance Association, head office, Hamilton, Ont. Would like to have your comments on this company as regards their stability, settlement of losses, and their standing in the insurance field.

B. W. Gaudet, Ont.

Northwestern Mutual Fire Association, with head office at Seattle, Wash., Canadian head office at Vancouver, and branch office at Hamilton, was incorporated in 1901, and has been doing business in this country since 1918. It is regularly licensed here, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$50,000 for

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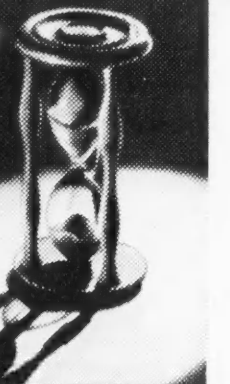
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Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have been a reader for some years of your paper and notice you are constantly bringing before your readers the advantages of putting savings into an insurance policy. I took out a policy in 1931 for \$2,000 in the Canada Life, and in 1933 took out an additional policy for the same amount. I have been able to keep up one policy but owing to a reduction in my salary and the additional cost of the upkeep of my home I have not been able to keep up the second policy.

The agent assured me that there was no chance of my losing my premiums should I be forced to discontinue my payments. I had paid \$103.42 on the policy I was obliged to discontinue and I find that the company is allowing me is \$238.50. I consider this a most unjust settlement.

G. A. H. Napanee, Ont.

As a means of providing protection for dependents in the event of the early death of the person taking out the insurance, and as a means of making provision for a person's own old age, nothing in my opinion can take the place for most people of a suitable life insurance policy.

But a life insurance policy has never been represented in these columns as identical with a savings bank account, which may be drawn on at any time to the full extent of the amount or amounts deposited.

As the contract generally sets out what the cash value of the policy is at the end of each year after it has a cash value—usually at the end of two or three years—the policyholder should be under no misunderstanding as to the amount to which he is entitled should he be compelled to surrender the policy at any time before maturity, irrespective of what may have been said by the agent.

Of course if you had not read your policy and had gathered from what the agent said that you could get your money back should you be forced at any time to discontinue premium payments, it would certainly come as a very unpleasant surprise to find that such was not the case. If the agent led you to believe that your money would be refunded if at any time you could not keep up the premium payments, he was guilty of serious misrepresentation, and you have just grounds for a complaint against him. But as long as you are receiving the amount of cash surrender value called for by the contract, you have no grounds for complaint against the insurance company.

NEW U.K. TREATY

(Continued from Page 19)

chasing power as a prize to be offered to importing nations in return for preferred treatment for British goods in the exporter's markets.

WHEN some years ago Britain put into effect the principle of a protective tariff to curtail imports, she at once obligated herself to the principle of trade treaties arranged on a quid pro quo basis. In accepting the principle of a protective tariff she went in face of age-long convictions but she did recognize and align herself with world conditions she could not alter. The pressure of world events and commercial chaos in many lands produced the Empire Trade Agreements and other agreements with countries who regarded Britain as their best customer.

Within the past year there has been no radical change in the fiscal policies of leading trading nations and the United Kingdom does not show any inclination to revert to traditional free trade. Faced with such circumstances and with an angry and suspicious Europe, can it be said with deep conviction that the principle of a quid pro quo in trade treaties is no longer given serious consideration? It is perfectly true that trade balances are settled on many fronts and that a trade treaty cannot be established solely on the basis of the balance of international payments between two countries. Yet present-day trade negotiations never disregard such payments or the final destination of a favorable balance.

Without presuming to forecast the results of negotiations between Canadian and British trade representatives in London, a forecast which would be unfair to the interests concerned and might be very misleading, it is almost certain that principles which have governed the making of trade treaties since 1932 will continue to operate and will apply to the example under discussion. Nor must it be forgotten that while she is one of Canada's best customers, the United Kingdom has eggs in many baskets and that although she may wish to place her favors within the Empire, she must safeguard her financial investments in many foreign countries.

One of the principles likely to govern negotiations is that tariff alterations calculated to alter the balance of commodities trade must to a large extent be based upon the main features of the balance of payments between the two countries. Negotiators must also rely upon it when considering various forms of visible and invisible trade and by a judicious consideration of all the items it is possible to forecast the theoretical result of all the changes that have been made. Years ago a creditor nation would make a hand some gesture to a debtor nation (for example, the United Kingdom's generous treatment of debtor nations both before and after the year 1914).

but if the attitude of the United States during her recent trade negotiations with Canada is any guide, this is no longer the case.

ACCORDING to the economic philosophy of the nineteenth and early twentieth century the United States should be willing to import Canadian raw materials to a far greater extent than she does today. She is not prepared to accept a substantial increase in her imports from Canada, yet she demands her pound of flesh in the form of interest and dividends on American capital invested in this country. We cannot level any such charge against the United Kingdom, for she is attempting to follow out her traditional policy of helping the debtor nation to meet its obligations.

Another important principle relates to the attitude of the favored nation during the period covered by a trade treaty. After an agreement has been in force a year or so, it is often possible to estimate its long-term effects and to make readjustments. The object of these must be, if the treaty was worth anything at all in the first place, to make the treaty satisfactory to both parties. On two occasions during the past eighteen months Canada has taken steps to increase her imports from the United Kingdom and this evidence of good will must carry weight when drafting a new arrangement.

The third and very important principle relates to trade treaties the negotiators have arranged with other nations, as for example that of Canada with the United States and those of England with Denmark and Argentina and other countries. No nation is free to dictate to another nation the outline of her domestic policy but she may consider the effort of extraneous treaties on the one she is negotiating.

An excellent example of this arises when we recall that our favorable balance of payments with the United Kingdom is equal to our unfavorable balance with the United States. The logical conclusion is that the profit we are making on our visible and invisible trade with the United Kingdom is used to pay our obligations to the United States. True it is that trade balances are settled on many fronts but it is equally significant that if our favorable balance of payments with the United Kingdom is reduced, we shall have to obtain money from other sources to meet our United States obligations.

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BY GILBERT C. LAYTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

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RAIN BADLY NEEDED IN WEST

Prospects for Large Wheat Crop Fading Under Drought, But Granted Some Rain, Fair Crop Still Likely

BY F. C. PICKWELL

Manager of Saturday Night's Winnipeg Bureau

WESTERN Canada is in a position to exchange several "expert" economic reformers for a few sure-fire rainmakers, or more equitable distributors of moisture. To anyone who can supply rain when and where needed salaries or opportunities are practically unlimited, and assured permanency goes to anyone able to deliver the goods. But moisture experimenters and political sooth-sayers need not apply. We already have an uncontrollable surplus in that profession.

The prairie provinces are now passing through an annual crisis of considerable intensity. Unless blessed with a general rainfall within the next few days grain production will be reduced materially, and again in the southern districts, tragically. Reserve moisture has not been any too substantial all season, and during the last two weeks there has not been effective relief beyond localized showers. That is the position on July 4, with none too optimistic assurances from the weatherman. But a few days frequently bring about remarkable transformations, and that is now the main hope in drought-afflicted areas. The verdict rests solely with Nature.

Meanwhile deterioration in the United States midwest spring wheat belt has been serious, and the consensus of opinion is that anticipated production has been reduced by about one hundred million bushels. This, coupled with the threatening outlook over a large section of the Canadian West, naturally created a bullish market. Wheat prices soared seven cents per bushel during July 2 and 3 in Winnipeg, with even more bullish activity in Minneapolis and Chicago. Liverpool did not get quite so excited over the outlook, and failed to follow the American lead. But soaring prices are not much consolation to farmers facing ruined crops, particularly for the seventh time.

So far the general outlook is much better in Manitoba than in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Aside from a small stretch along the southern border all districts on July 3 report conditions good to medium. That also applies to all points in central and northern Saskatchewan, from the Manitoba boundary to Regina and Moose Jaw, and over to Saskatoon and Prince Albert. From Calgary to Edmonton, in the heart of Alberta, the reports are also good to medium. These territories taper off to medium and fair, with moisture urgently needed.

THE main tragedy again threatens all along the whole southern border line of Saskatchewan, and through territory following the line separating Saskatchewan and Alberta, as far north as the Battleford district, —the latter evidence of drought being rather unprecedented. The reason for these seasonal dry shifts is more or less incomprehensible to meteorologists. At time of writing reports place all this area in the fair or poor class, with the only hope resting on a generous supply of moisture at an early date. Even then some parts may be beyond redemption.

The 1936 dream of a large and evenly balanced prairie crop appears to be fading out,—at least a little. It was only a few days ago that one of our nationally known grain prophets could not figure out anything less than four hundred million bushels. It now looks as if his predictions were at least somewhat exaggerated, though we wish it could have been true unless Providence performs a timely miracle. But, given a normal break by Nature, the chances for a fair crop are still very good.

It is never wise to take too seriously panicky daily reports at this time of the year, bearing in mind the vastness of prairie wheat lands. And it might also be borne in mind that we will have a carryover of about one hundred and thirty million bushels. The tragic part is that the main loss will again largely hit the same people who have failed to get much of a break for six or seven years. They are the real wheat price stabilizers in Western Canada,—and in need of a federal government reward.

CROP prospects in Europe show no important changes, but Broadbent believes European wheat production this year will be approximately eighty million bushels under a year ago (Russia excluded). Prospects in France are poor to fair. Further damage from storms is reported in Italy, and it is expected the crop will be ten to thirty per cent. under 1935. Conditions in Germany are fairly satisfactory, but in the United Kingdom it has been too wet and cold, while in Scandinavia and Holland conditions are said to be satisfactory. Prospects in the Balkan states are promising.

The drought in eastern Russia received some relief in the form of scattered showers, but general rain is urgently required to prevent deterioration. Complaints are also being received that rye is suffering in the Ukraine, but elsewhere in Russia prospects are good.

The crop outlook in Australia has been improved by the recent rains, which were almost general. The native food crops in the Northwest province of India which are harvested later in the season, may need further rains, as the monsoon came unusually early this year.

Winter wheat seeding has practically been completed in Argentina. Special attention has been given to rye, oats and barley, but constantly recurring wet weather is slowing seeding operations and a period of dry weather is wanted. Argentine farmers are not partial to wet winters, which generally produce a weak, spindly growth. Since January of this year the rainfall in the northern zone has been 5.4 inches above normal, while in the southern zone from April

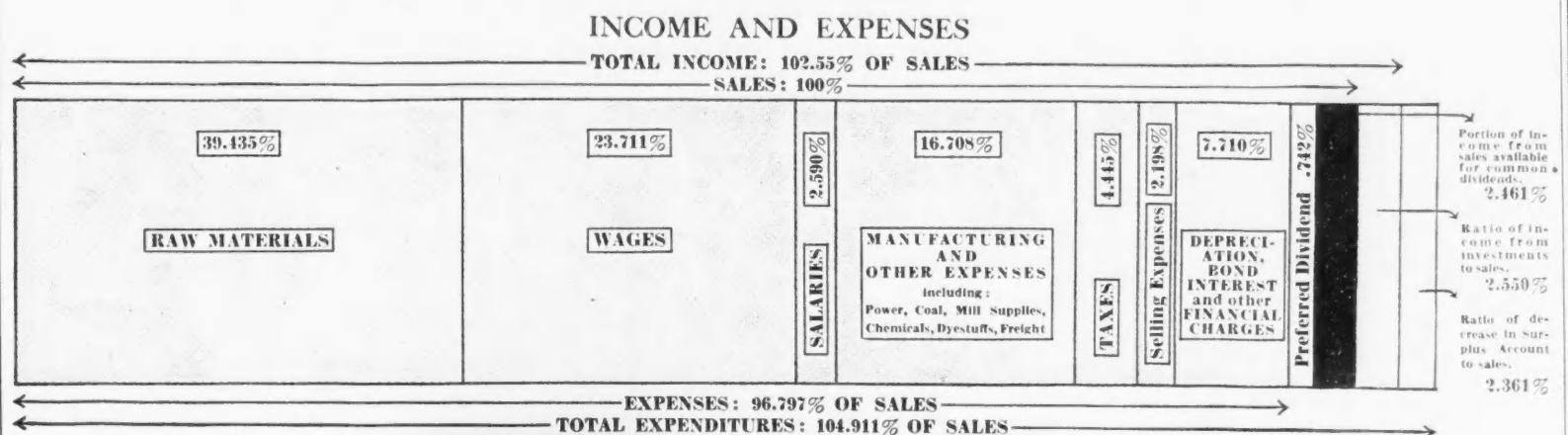
1st the rainfall was only .4 inches above normal.

Conditions, therefore, in the provinces of Santa Fe, Cordoba and Entre Rios, which comprise more than one-third of the total wheat acreage of

the Argentine, are in an unfavorable condition. The remainder of the country is favorable at present, although extremely cold weather has delayed planting, but may still be carried on for another month.

DOMINION TEXTILE CO., LIMITED

A Presentation in graphic form of the Company's
ANNUAL REPORT for the fiscal year ended MARCH 31, 1936



ASSETS

Cash	\$144,422.43	.447%
Accounts and Bills Receivable	\$2,617,254.03	8.103%
Marketable Securities	\$3,043,225.22	9.422%
Inventories	\$4,030,644.14	12.479%
Investments in Subsidiary Companies	\$3,875,117.38	11.997%
Def'd Charges	\$416,799.43	1.291%
Properties - Depreciated Values	\$18,172,276.11	56.261%

SOURCE OF COMMON DIVIDEND PAYMENT

From Operations 33.38%	From Investments 34.60%	From Surplus 32.02%
Portion of Common Dividend earned by manufacturing operations.	Portion of Common Dividend paid out of income from investments.	Portion of Common Dividend paid out of Surplus Account.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ANNUAL REPORT

Extracts from the Directors' Report to the Shareholders

Your Company has a net worth of \$25,709,022.74 invested in the business of manufacturing cotton and rayon textiles in Canada, and has expended during the last seven years in direct wages and salaries to its employees a total of \$33,369,247.32. The workers in the mills received 86.26% of this sum in the form of wages, the remaining 13.74% represents all salaries to executive, administrative, clerical, and selling staff.

TAXES

This year, before paying one cent in dividends to those who have a stake in the Company through their shareholdings, a total amount of \$819,541.60 must be either paid out or set aside to meet the many and varied forms of taxation which exact tribute from manufacturers. We paid ... Excise Tax on our raw material, Sales Tax on work done and supplies bought, Property and Business Tax to various municipalities; Provincial Taxes; Income Tax to the Federal Government.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

After providing for Depreciation, the mills show a Gross Profit of \$1,142,088.59 on Operations. From this figure must be deducted \$5,818,059.93 comprising Bond Interest, Income Tax provision and other charges leaving an amount of \$641,232.66 Net Profit from Operations, to which can be added \$466,978.43 return from Investment Account and other income, giving \$1,108,211.09 available for dividends. Dividends of seven per cent on the Preferred Stock, requiring \$135,842.00, and \$5.00 per share on the Common Stock, calling for \$1,350,000.00, have been paid during the year, and the amount of dividends paid but not earned, namely, \$377,630.91, has come out of Surplus Account.

EMPLOYMENT

During the past twelve months and more, we have, to a considerable extent, been successful in maintaining sales, production, and employment, through a policy of taking business even at subcost prices in certain instances. The substantial wage earnings of our employees have been a stabilizing factor in several communities, and, in such places, there has been little or no relief problem confronting the local authorities. In Magog, P.Q., for example, a town of some 8,000 souls, where our Cotton Mill and Print Works have been giving employment to approximately 1,500 people, the civic resources have not been subjected to dole demands, and the municipal finances are in a very healthy condition.

TARIFFS

The levels of value at which Cotton and Rayon Textiles can now enter Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States, and Japan, under tariff arrangements concluded in recent months, have brought matters to the point where it may be impossible to pursue our previous policy, having due regard to the ultimate welfare of all concerned. The loss involved in producing goods on our former scale, a large proportion of which may now only be sold at prices below the cost of production, is more than even our own sound Balance Sheet position can be expected to stand with our danger of grave impairment in a com-

paratively short time. We are, therefore, forced to consider proper steps to conserve the position of the Company until the situation facing us changes. These may entail considerable curtailment of manufacturing operations at our various plants throughout the Province of Quebec.

PURCHASES

Turning to a more cheerful subject, namely, the contribution to the commercial life of the Dominion which the Company is making in the ordinary way of business, the following figures taken from the past year's records may be interesting.

Purchases of supplies, apart from raw cotton, and not including duty or taxes, amounted to over \$3,000,000.00, of which 76% was expended in Canada. There are over five hundred other Canadian firms supplying us which articles required for the everyday operation and maintenance of our mills.

In addition to the above, purchases of Chemicals, Starches, and Dyestuffs totalling over \$1,000,000.00, of which \$322,117.08 was purchased in Canada, and the balance imported from nine different countries, the chief of which were Great Britain, U.S.A., Germany and Switzerland. The regular Excise and Customs duties applying on such importations were, of course, either paid directly by us to the Government or were included in the price charged us by the direct importers. It is, perhaps, not generally realized that the Cotton Textile Industry is one of the main consumers of Starch made from New Brunswick and P.E.I. potatoes, and, in years of serious over-production, has stood that branch of Agriculture in good stead.

Our Freight and Express Bills were in excess of \$1,000,000.00, the great part of which was earned by Canadian transportation services.

REDUCED MARGINS

Comparing the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1936, with 1935, your Company has operated on an 8% lower margin between raw material and sale values than prevailed six years ago. Unfortunately, we have not been able to achieve a corresponding reduction in manufacturing costs, with the result that profit on Manufacturing Operations has been reduced to a level where it no longer represents a fair return on the effort expended or the risk involved. It is evident that such a condition cannot continue indefinitely and must be corrected one way or another.

ROYAL COMMISSION

It would not be proper at this juncture to refer to the evidence concerning our Company being given before the Royal Commission now investigating the Textile industry. However, we can feel that the Dominion Textile Company, Limited has always recognized its responsibility towards its employees, its shareholders, and its customers, and we need have no fear that any negligence in these three capacities of trust will be found. Our plants and records have been thrown open to the Commission, and we believe that fair and unprejudiced examination of them will bear out this statement.

W. C. Pitfield & Company

Limited

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THE BANK OF CANADA

(Continued from Page 17)
ments with respect to the Commonwealth Bank of Australia since its creation.

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia was established in 1912 as a commercial banking venture by the Australian government of that day and only in late years has it entered the field of central banking. Both as a commercial bank competing with the other commercial banks of Australia and in its later capacity as a central bank as well as a commercial bank it has been highly successful as a business venture and has provided the national government with profits which up to 1933 amounted to nearly the equivalent of forty millions of dollars. It has provided the state and the individual with very excellent commercial and central banking facilities and in all respects has demonstrated that a state-owned bank may be both a financial success and may also be kept wholly out of politics.

The capital of the bank was contributed by the state and the state appoints the Governor, Deputy Governor and the Board of Directors. There is one official Government representative on the Board and seven non-official members. Other than the one official Government representative on the Board, none of the other members represents the Government, and in their appointment there are no reservations of rights of interference by the Government in the management of the bank. The members of the Board are intended to be, and apparently as a matter of fact are, as free from Government direction and control as are members of the Judiciary. Political independence of this sort has from the start been faithfully observed by Australian Governments, and it is said that this independence has been one of the chief causes of the success of the bank.

The following instances will throw some light on the attitude consistently observed by succeeding Australian Governments towards their nationally owned bank.

In 1914, shortly after the bank had commenced business as a commercial bank, the Provincial Treasurer answered a request made in the House for an investigation into a matter of

Commonwealth Bank administration by stating that he did not propose to make any investigation into the affairs of the National Bank, the Governor having sole control.

In 1918 one Dr. Maloney had asked the Federal Treasurer to request the Commonwealth Bank to pay all women clerks the same salary as male clerks, which request the Treasurer replied by refusing to do so, saying that the subject related to the administration of the Commonwealth Bank, for which the Governor of the Bank was alone responsible.

On July 4th, 1931, Joseph Lyons, Federal Treasurer, stated:

"As the constitution places in the Commonwealth the sole responsibility for currency and general banking, the Government considers it desirable to restate its position on these matters in order to allay fear that political dictation is likely to be imposed upon the Commonwealth Bank. While the Commonwealth Government realizes that in the exercise of its own responsibility it is desirable that there should be the closest consultation between the Commonwealth Government and the Commonwealth Bank as to the economic position of Australia, both internally and externally, the Commonwealth Government considers it desirable to re-affirm its belief that the Commonwealth Bank must be left to exercise its own peculiar functions free from the fact or fear of political control."

SO FREE from dictation by the Government is the management of the Commonwealth Bank that the Governor has not hesitated at times to tell the Commonwealth Government that the bank has gone the limit in giving financial assistance to the Government. The bank has also resisted unsound financial proposals and pressure placed upon it in this direction by the Government. The policy of the bank has been thoroughly conservative and its Governors have had the best good of Australia as the main objective.

We have it, therefore, that Australia has accomplished the unique result of keeping a state-owned bank out of politics for a period of over twenty years, and its state-owned bank has during the said period been an outstanding success both as a business venture and as a public institution providing a very excellent commercial and central banking service. This happy result has followed the consistently adopted policy of seeing to it that the management of the bank in no sense represents the Government officially and is absolutely free from its control. When once the Board is appointed there is no provision for the intervention by the Government as such in the conduct by the Board of Directors of the bank's business.

But there is another type of state-owned central bank which is directly under the control of the Government. In this type of bank the members of the Board of Management are appointed by the Government, but, instead of being free from Government control as in Australia, the members of such a Board actually represent the Government in an official capacity and are intended to manage the bank under Government direction as a department of state. There are only two of such government-controlled, state-owned banks in the world, being those of Russia and of Finland, the Russian state bank being merely a detail in the general Russian scheme of nationalization.

It is this kind of state-owned central bank which is in high disfavor throughout the world, and not state-owned banks such as those of Australia and of Sweden, which are managed by Boards independent of the Government. The reasons for world prejudice against state managed and controlled central banks are well known and need merely be noted. The very thing which is likely to be most objectionable under private ownership, namely, the influence of private interests in shaping the policies of the bank, blossoms out in its worst form under state control. In the latter case the door is left open wide for political intrigue by interests powerful enough to sway the decisions of the central bank management. Another objectionable feature lies in this, that no settled policy of the bank is possible under changing governments.

BUT worst of all there lies the very real danger in the case whereby governments may finance by means of the machinery of the central bank, when there is no independent management to stand between a needy government and the wonderfully useful money-making machinery ready to hand. Financing may then be carried on by making entries in the central bank or by issuing Treasury notes without limit and selling them to the central bank. Government needs rather than monetary stability and the public good will most likely govern central bank policy under government control, whereas the reverse would be the case under independent control.

Clearly then there is little to fear from state ownership of the Australian type, but our worst fears might easily be realized if we adopted the Russian type of state-controlled central bank. The chief danger of going over to state ownership at all lies in the case whereby the comparatively harmless Australian state-owned bank may be changed into the highly objectionable state-owned, state-controlled type. This could at any time easily be accomplished by providing that appointees to the Board of Management should represent the Government officially, and thus enable the Government in power to actively manage the bank.

Now having in view what has just been stated with respect to the independently managed state-owned central bank of Australia, and the other type of state-owned central bank, which is also state managed and administered, to which type will the recently altered Canadian Central Bank belong? The following would seem to be the best. Are the new directors which are to be appointed by the Government to the Board of the Bank of Canada intended to represent the Government officially, and thus enable it actively to control and manage the



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Bank or to give it any power of interference with the administration, or are such new directors, upon their appointment, to be as free from government dictation and direction as are the directors of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia? It would appear that the new additional directors are intended to exercise the same freedom of decision and are to be as free from government dictation as is the case in Australia, as there is nothing in the new Dominion Act to indicate any contrary intention.

Then are there any provisions in the new amending Act reserving unto the Government rights of interference in the management of the bank? In answer it may be said that there is apparently one such provision, which requires brief examination but which on the face of it looks like a far cry from any intended active government management of the bank.

SECTION fourteen of the Incorporating Act of 1934 has been repealed and a new section enacted. The old section provided that no decision of the Board of Directors should have any effect unless concurred in by the Governor or Deputy Governor as the case might be. By the new section it is enacted that the Governor, or in his absence the Deputy Governor, may veto any decision of the Board or of the Executive Committee but that such veto shall be subject to review by the Governor-in-Council, who may confirm or disallow the veto. The views of any director on the subject of the veto transmitted in writing will be given consideration.

Now what may be the probable effect of this section? Let it be recollected that the Board is to consist of a Governor and Deputy Governor appointed by the Government, and nine directors, a majority of whom are also to be so appointed. The Deputy Minister of Finance is also a member of the Board but has no vote. The Executive Council consists of the Governor, the Deputy Governor and one director who will in future presumably be one of the state-appointed directors.

If we are to assume that all Government appointees to the Board are to be enabled to make their own de-

cisions free from dictation by the Government, all that this section can mean is that whenever the Governor or Deputy Governor does not see eye to eye with the majority of the Board or with the Executive Council, then in all such cases the Government will be enabled to act as a sort of referee as between them and impose its wishes in the particular instance as it sees fit. The Government's right of interference in the management of the bank would therefore be limited to occasions where two decisions on a particular question of central bank policy, both of which had been independently arrived at by members of the Board, conflicted, but on no other occasion.

But on the other hand if the new Government appointees to the Board are to be the official representatives of the Government and its mouthpiece, and are not intended to exercise any really independent opinion of their own, then clearly this section means that the wishes of the Government at the time as expressed by its rubber stamp directors are to prevail at all times as against the decisions of the Governor or Deputy Governor. In such case we shall have been given a poorly disguised form of a state-managed central bank. It is of course apparent from the whole tenor of the amending Act just passed that no such thing is intended but that the new appointees to the Board are to be free from state dictation or influence in their administration of the affairs of the bank. It may fairly be said therefore that the new arrangements have probably provided us with one of the very best central bank constitutions in the world.

An excellent system of rotation of directors has been provided. After 1940 the terms of two directors who are state appointees and of one who has been elected by the shareholders will expire each year, but directors of each class are eligible for re-appointment or re-election as the case may be. Such rotation of Government-appointed directors assures continuity of administration and will enable the management to build up a tradition of central banking practices which will become more useful and effective each year.



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